The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 6. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1895. NO. 40

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after May 27, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 1.00 p. m. 6.35 p. m., week days, and 8.10 a.m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch and the P. and E. R. R., 8.10 a. m., 3.10 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.32, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.32 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.50 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.35 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 1.13 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 10.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 1.25 P. M. and New York at 4.03 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.38 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 12 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.20 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 7:46 a. m., on Monday, July 2, 1894.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixe No. 1.	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M	p. m.	p. m.
1 20		6 20	Robertsdale	11 35		6 02
1 30		6 30	Cook's	11 3		5 49
1 43		6 43	Cole's	11 0		5 37
2 09		7 13	Saltillo	10 40		5 07
2 16		7 20	Three Springs	10 32		5 00
2 28		7 33	*Beersville	10 19		4 48
2 40	10 50	7 46	Rockhill	9 58	2 30	4 36
2 55	11 04	8 02	Shirley	9 42	2 18	4 20
3 02	11 10	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 34	2 12	4 13
3 16	11 20	8 25	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 4.29, Cook's 4.39, Cole's 4.52, Saltillo 5.17, Three Springs 5.24, Beersville 5.36, and arrives at Rockhill 5.48.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 12	WEST. No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 36	9 41	L Rockhill A	7 50	4 50
6 29	9 34	*Blacklog	7 57	4 57
6 21	9 26	*Cedar Rock	8 05	5 05
6 17	9 22	*Locke Vall'y	8 09	5 09
6 11	9 16	*Shade Gap	8 15	5 15
5 59	8 59	Stair	8 27	5 27
5 50	8 50	A Goshorn L	8 36	5 36

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

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At the Door of the Year.

The corridors of time
Are full of doors—the portals of closed years;
We enter them no more, though bitter tears
Beat hard against them, and we hear the chime
Of lost dreams, dirge-like, in behind them ring
At memory's opening.

But one door stands ajar—
The New Year's; while a golden chain of days
Holds it half shut. The eager foot delays
That presses to its threshold's mighty bar;
And fears that shrink and hopes that shout aloud,
Around it wait and crowd.

It shuts back the Unknown.
And dare we truly welcome one more year
Who down the past a mocking laughter hear
From idle aims like wandering breezes blown?
We whose large aspirations dimmed and shrank,
Till the year's scroll was blank!

We pause beside this door.
Thy year, O God, how shall we enter in?
How shall we thence thy hidden treasures win?
Shalt we return in beggary, as before,
When Thou art near at hand, with infinite wealth,
Wisdom and Heavenly health?

The footsteps of a Child
Sound close beside us. Listen! He will speak.
His birthday bells have hardly rung a week,
Yet has he trod the world's press undefiled.
"Come with me," hear Him through his smiling say,
"Behold, I am the Way!"

Against the door his face
Shines as the sun. His touch is a command.
The years unfold before his baby hand!
The beauty of his presence fills all space.
"Enter through me," he saith, "nor wander more;
For lo! I am the door."

And all the doors openeth He.
The new-born Christ, the Lord of the New Year,
The threshold of our locked hearts standeth near;
And while he gives us back Love's rusty key
Our future on us with his eyes has smiled
Even as a little child!

—*Lucy Larcum.*

The Value of an Incentive.

Every boy should have an incentive; of course, we mean a commendable incentive. If he hasn't any incentive he'll never amount to much. He will be a mere chip caught in the busy eddy of life.

George W. Childs, when a boy, said to himself, "I am going to be the owner of the Philadelphia *Ledger* some day." It was a grand incentive and the "some day" came around to him at last, and the newspaper plant has grown to be a valuable property. Years ago a young playmate of mine, who had a taste for botany, said to me, "I'll some day fill the chair of professor of botany in the —— university." He trained himself for the position, and filled it twenty-five years later.

Persistent application must be united with the incentive. Mere ambition will not be enough. It will soon spend itself. Rufus Choate once taught a boy the force of this remark. He entered the office and said, in a self consequential way:

"Mr. Choate, I want to become a great lawyer, like yourself."

"Ah, indeed!" replied Mr. Choate. "That is commendable; you can begin now."

He motioned the boy to a chair, gave him a copy of Blackstone, and said, "Read this until I come back, and I will see how you get on." The boy had not trained his mind to study. He could not fix his attention. His back and head began to ache. Every moment increased his torture. He wanted fresh air; he felt like running away; his ambition wilted. In two hours Mr. Choate returned.

"How do you get along?" he asked.

"Get along!" groaned the boy. "Did you have to read such stuff as this?"

"Yes, and a great deal more. All the books you see here," replied Mr. Choate glancing at the well-filled library shelves.

"How long did it take you?"

"About twenty-five years," replied Mr. Choate.

"Oh!" gasped the boy, in supreme disgust. "Well, I'll never be a great lawyer. I don't want to be."

Another boy, who afterwards became one of the millionaire merchants of Philadelphia, was made of better material. He walked into an office and asked for work.

"You are starting out early in life," the business man said. "Have you a motto?" "No, sir," replied the boy, a little puzzled.

"Well, every boy ought to have a motto," suggested the gentleman. He meant an incentive. The boy stared directly in front of him, and saw the word "push," on the door. "There is my motto," he quickly said, as he pointed to the door.

"Good!" laughed the gentleman.

"This is a hustling world. The fellow who doesn't push is left out on the edges. I want a boy with push and so I'll try you."

David Livingston was a boy of push. When but ten years of age he gave proof of his powers of observation by the flowers and shells he had collected.

At sixteen he had mastered Horace and Virgil, working from six in the morning to eight in the evening, in a factory, and studying after night. He tells us himself how he read while in the factory: "I placed the book on a portion of the spinning jenny so I could catch sentence after sentence as I passed at my work." A boy with so much laudable persistency could not help becoming great. Linnæus, Herschel, Cuvier and Agassiz were boys blessed with similar persistency, but were not so shut up by circumstances as Livingston was.

Daniel Webster once used a very startling and appropriate illustration in one of his speeches.

"Where did you get that?" asked a friend.

"I stored it away in my head when I was a boy," replied Webster. "I never had a chance to use it until to-day." He had a recalling memory as well as a retentive memory. He labeled the story, put it into a pigeon hole in his brain, and found it there when he reached for it.

Hard work in boyhood antedates the brilliant success of manhood. When Peel entered the House of Commons, at the age of twenty-one he startled the public with the ease, brilliancy and impressiveness of his speeches. But, before he was eight years old he had exhibited his aptitude in that direction, and his father was sensible enough to foster it. He trained him to address visitors in the parlor with a self-possession and eloquence that was quite effective. He would make him repeat on Sabbath afternoon all he could recall of the sermon of the forenoon. By cultivating the habit of attention and retention he was enabled to repeat the sermon almost word for word.

An uncle of the late Justice Lamar aroused a fortunate incentive in his nephew. The latter admitted that he was making little progress in Latin, Greek and mathematics.

"Lucius, what do you do in your debating society?" asked Mirabeau B. Lamar.

"Oh, I talk to the members," was the boy's reply. "I do not find that very hard."

"Then, sir," said Mirabeau, "go back to school and learn how to talk, and how to talk well."

A great deal of information can be obtained by observation. It is a wonderful incentive to the naturalist. He is ever discovering something new. There are boys who are observing and there are boys who are not. On one occasion a class of boys stood up to read. The word eclat was in the lesson.

"How is that word pronounced?" asked the teacher, before they began to read. None of them knew; yes, the boy at the foot of the class knew.

"It is pronounced e-claw, sir," he answered.

"How do you know?" asked the teacher.

"Because it tells us at the top of the lesson how to pronounce it," was the reply. He had observed that fact, the other six had not.

Observation can be trained. It is a faculty that should be cultivated. Robert Houdin, the French conjuror, trained himself and his son to such a quickness of the eyes that they could discriminate dozens of objects seen merely at a glance. In passing a shop window or a book stall they would compare which of them had noticed and memorized the greatest variety of articles or the titles of the greatest number of books.

The Question of Sleep.

Many a delicate schoolgirl has been hurried to an early grave by burning the midnight oil and at the same time attempting to rise with the lark. Sleep is a tonic. It is nature's sweet restorer. Grown persons of a frail, nervous organization and especially women, who, as a rule, are of a more nervous temperament than men require a proportionately larger amount of sleep. It is said of the great Napoleon, that man who never faltered through all the momentous, exciting events of his wonderful career, that he required but six hours sleep. There was no wear and tear of vitality, because his nerves were as inflexible to all outward strain as if they were made of iron. Men and women of such a stamp naturally do not require much sleep; but the delicate girl, whose nervous energies are daily taxed to their fullest limit, must have an extra allowance of rest to meet her daily tasks.

Because one or two members of the family, like the head, must be up early in the morning to go to his daily task, it need not necessarily follow that all the members of the household are to be aroused when he gets up. The health of the family is of far greater moment than the task of setting an extra table for breakfast or keeping the meal waiting awhile. It is the duty of the housemother to see that every one in her charge has sufficient sleep quite as much as to see that they have sufficient food. Yet the same mother who will allow her child to eat almost to the limits of gluttony will deny him sufficient sleep because it upsets her plans or because she ignorantly mistakes for slothfulness the natural desire which all healthy growing children have for extra rest.—*Health.*

What the Chinese Eat.

A member of the english parliament, Florence O'Driscoll, in a lively paper in *Century*, describes life and street scenes in Canton. Mr. O'Driscoll says:

"The food purveyors made a most striking display; the fruiterers exposed on flat trays bananas, pineapples, melons, figs, pears, (the latter beautiful to the sight but hard and taseless), together with many Chinese fruits whose shapes and tastes were familiar to me, but whose names I knew not. Some of these fruits were most artistically peeled, pineapple-peeling being quite an art. A great variety of vegetables was offered for sale. Among them were the white shoots of the bamboo, which seemed to be a favorite article of diet. But to what use, indeed, may not this wonderful grass be put? From it Chinamen make almost everything conceivable—hats, cloaks, sheets, carpets, roofs, buildings, baskets, chairs, carrying poles, fishing tools—the list might be prolonged *ad infinitum*. And then they eat it as well.

"Preserving ginger in many forms was a noticeable trade. The roots were washed and left in water, as an English cook treats potatoes before boiling them. A number of men and women holding a two-pronged fork in each hand sat around a table with the tubs of peeled ginger beside them; they picked ginger roots out of the water, and, laying them on the table, pierced them all over very rapidly with both forks until quite soft. The pierced roots were then put into another tub, where they were boiled in sirup. The ginger went through various other minor processes, until eventually it was packed in the earthen ware jars in which it is sold in European shops. The whole process was certainly a clean one, and the smell of the aromatic root in preparation was both grateful and pleasant.

"In the bakers' shops I saw nothing corresponding to our European loaf; solid-looking little yellow patties, slabs of flabby brown cakes, emblematic of concentrated dyspepsia; scones, or an equivalent, apparently of fried batter; and great flakes of milk-white, slippery-looking paste not above an eighth of an inch thick—to be rolled up and deftly sliced with a cleaver-shaped tool into long strings like macaroni. These foods were to be seen everywhere in the city, but nothing light and open. To my eyes the breadstuffs seemed sad, solemn, sodden, and bilious."

The Chafing Dish of 2000 Years Ago.

Women who first prized their chafing dishes for their convenience are now feeling an added pleasure in using a utensil that has a history at least of 2000 years. They refer to what Seneca said of them, and quote Soyer's description of those used by the ancient Greeks and Romans. The dish is also referred to by Cicero, and is supposed to be the "authepsa," a kind of saucepan of Corinthian brass of considerable value and made with such art that its contents cooked instantly and with little fire. This simple and ingenious vessel possessed a double bottom, the uppermost one holding the light delicacies destined for dessert, and the fire was underneath. The chafing dish was known in America as early as 1720.

DROUTH IN NEBRASKA.

THE TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE INHABITANTS.

Five Counties in Which the People Are Utterly Destitute—More Than 3000 Families Need Aid—Women and Children Dying From Cold and Hunger—A Pitiful Condition.

The suffering among the inhabitants of the drought-blasted part of Nebraska, including three-fourths of the residents of five counties, is becoming more intense daily, and immediate steps alone can prevent many deaths by starvation.

Three years ago the farmers of these drought-blighted counties raised a very light crop, and the past two years the crops have been almost total failures. Many families have not enough provisions in their homes for one week's sustenance, and no money to purchase the necessities of life.

Many of the merchants feel they have aided these poor farmers to the extent of their ability, and are unable to do any more for them or to sell them goods on credit. The sufferers cannot obtain employment, and unless they receive aid very soon it is the general opinion that many will starve to death, and should the weather turn very cold many will freeze to death, as it is a fact that many are barefooted and have scarcely sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness.

A mother and her two children were found dead in their little cabin near Niobrara. It is supposed the mother had been confined to her bed by sickness, and she and her two little ones starved to death. The stomachs of the children were opened and not a trace of food could be discovered.

There is not a stream of water in Perkins County nor a living spring. Wells run from sixty to 200 feet, the majority being 150 to 200 feet deep. The soil, if watered, raises good crops; if not it bakes like a solid mass. The roads and much of the prairies resemble asphalt, so hard-packed and smooth are they.

Well diggers say the soil is a solid mass 150 feet down, so hard that picks have to be used to loosen it. Over this smooth surface the never-ceasing winds blow from every direction. They are filled with minute sand particles and are almost resistless.

President Mason, of the Nebraska State Relief Commission, has been forwarded a carefully prepared report of the number of destitute families in the different counties where there was a crop failure. The list is a large one, and it will require all the assistance that can be procured to keep the people in the most urgent of necessities during the cold winter months. The report, as made out by Secretary Ludden, is as follows:

Custer County, 250 families; Perkins, 200; Chase, 225; Dundy, 120; Hitchcock, 250; Red Willow, 100; Hayes, 200; Frontier, 40; Fuernas, 100; Lincoln, 700; Dawson, 45; Keith, 20; Deuel, 40; Cherry, 40; McPherson, 40; Blaine, 20; Boyd, 230; Holt, 30; Antelope, 30; Keya Paha, 25; Knox, 25.

In many instances people of the districts remote from railroad facilities are eating prairie dogs.

A newspaper man made a trip through the most destitute part of this country. A few deserted sod huts and frame houses were seen, and there were signs here and there that some habitations had been torn down and removed with the other goods of the owners when they left it. In some cases farm implements were seen in the fields, and at a distance substantial granaries stood just as their owners had left them.

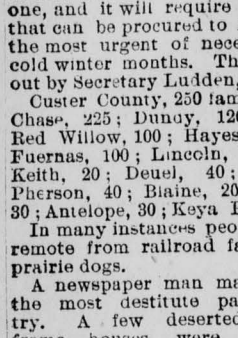
The people of the drought-cursed sections hope to have the Legislature pass measures of relief the first day the body convenes. This may not be done, but all organized relief measures are absolutely necessary to prevent many deaths from starvation.

REV. DR. M'GLYNN.

The Deposed Divine Restored to His Priestly Functions.

Fully restored to his priestly functions, and at peace with the church from which he was so long excommunicated, the Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn celebrated three masses and preached two sermons on Christmas Day in the Church of the Holy Cross, in New York.

It is eight years since Dr. McGlynn, then the pastor of St. Stephen's Church, and one of the most noted Catholic priests in the city, took an active part in the campaign of Henry George, labor candidate for Mayor. He became an apostle of anti-poverty doctrines that brought down upon him the displeasure of Archbishop Corrigan. He was removed from his pastorate and later was excommunicated for contumacy. Two years ago he made his peace at Rome, with the result that he was taken back into the fold of the Catholic Church, but he could not celebrate mass publicly unless he obtained permission from the Archbishop of some diocese. Archbishop Corrigan recently gave him this permission, and the masses he celebrated at the Church of the Holy Cross were the first he had celebrated in public since he was cut away from the Catholic Church.



REV. DR. M'GLYNN.

Many of the immense congregation were Dr. McGlynn's old parishioners at St. Stephen's and all were wrought up to a state of intense emotional excitement. Women and even men shed tears when he emerged from the sacristy, and an exultant murmur, that would have been a shout of applause but for the restraining influence of the environment and the occasion, broke from their parted lips. Not only were the pews occupied to their fullest capacity, but every inch of space in the aisle and close up to the altar rail was packed.

RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION.

Figures for 1894 the Lowest in Twenty Years.

The Railway Age has prepared its annual table for new railroad construction of 1894, and the figures fitly reflect the wretched business surroundings of transportation during the year. The figures are the lowest for twenty years, and the only exceptions in thirty years were 1875, 1866 and 1865. The top-notch year was 1887, with 13,000 miles. The figures show that Arizona leads the list with 193 miles, Illinois next, with 147 miles, and Pennsylvania third, with 138 miles. Only one mile of road was constructed in Oregon. The total mileage in the United States for 1894 is 1919; Canada, 322; Mexico, 74.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

RICHARD CROKER denounced W. Bourke Cockran in New York City for gossiping and inspiring newspaper attacks against Croker, challenged Cochran to a debate before the Tammany Executive Committee, urged him to go before the Lexow Committee to tell what he knows and said if the challenge was disregarded he would demand a personal explanation whenever he meets him.

SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD ANNIE LINDERBLAIRD, disappointed in love, shot herself to death at her home in Brooklyn; Conrad Haule blew out his brains with a pistol in Hoboken, N. J.; Andrew Olsen hanged himself near Burlington, N. J., and James Mulcahy strangled himself in Brooklyn.

SAMUEL C. SEELY, the defaulting bookkeeper of the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York City, was sentenced in the United States Circuit Court to eight years at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary. In collusion with Baker, who committed suicide, he stole $350,000.

FIRE in the lumber district of Burlington, Vt., resulted in a loss of $150,000.

EX-POLICE CAPTAIN JOHN T. STEPHENSON, of New York City, who was convicted of bribery, was sentenced to three years and nine months in State Prison by Judge Ingraham, who also imposed a fine of $1000.

EDWARD R. CARTER, of Brooklyn, for the last twenty-nine years employed in the National Bank of Commerce, and for five years transfer and coupon clerk, confessed to defalcations amounting to between $28,000 and $29,000. He is locked up at Police Headquarters.

A SNOWSTORM prevailed throughout the Middle Atlantic States.

JOHN W. GOFF, before the Lexow Committee, New York City, examined Police Inspector Williams, who made some damaging admissions; two men swore to paying Anthony Comstock $1000 to have a "green goods" indictment dismissed.

A STORM did considerable damage about New York City and in the suburbs. The same storm was especially severe in Northeastern Pennsylvania and Central New York, where railroad traffic was paralyzed, and business almost suspended.

THE dry goods firm of J. Lichenstein & Sons, of New York City, failed with liabilities amounting to $450,000.

THE Stewart syndicate, of New York City, the successful bond bidders dissolved, alleging that the utterances of Secretary Carlisle on the currency question make further sales at a profit impossible.

EXPERTS reported to the Brooklyn Board of Supervisors that there was a deficit of $89,696.25 in the accounts of County Treasurer Adams.

South and West.

THE requisition papers which Governor Hogg, of Texas, forwarded to Governor Mitchell, of Florida, for Henry M. Flagler, the Standard Oil magnate, were duly honored. It was supposed the Texas Governor would send an officer to arrest Mr. Flagler and take him to Texas.

Two distinct shocks of earthquake were noticed in Idaho, one so severe as to knock the plastering from buildings and ring bells.

THE Cliff House, San Francisco, Cal., was burned, but the loss is not over $20,000. Mayor-elect Adolph Sutro's new $500,000 bath-house was in great danger for a time.

S. J. TEMPLE, a guard in the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus, was severely injured; Joseph O'Day, a prisoner, was killed, and John Gardener, another prisoner, badly injured in an uprising in the penitentiary.

WESLEY, Minn., and neighboring settlements are afflicted with a plague of diphtheria. There are no doctors and the cases are multiplying. There have been 110 deaths and ninety new cases are reported.

THE old Georgia Capitol building, at Atlanta, has been burned. It was a historical building. The Legislatures met there for about twenty years. Georgia's last Constitutional Convention was held there.

PISTOLS, guns and knives were used in a fight over a crap game at Hillhouse, Miss. Louis Allen killed two colored men instantly, mortally wounded two others, and, being shot by another of the party, fell dead on the bodies of his victims.

Washington.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued an order reorganizing the Supervising Architect's office of the United States Treasury Department.

SECRETARY LAMONT issued an order placing Judge Advocate General D. G. Swaim on the retired list of the Army.

SECRETARY CARLISLE issued a call for the United States six per cent. bonds issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Company, due January 16, 1895, commonly known as "currency sixes." The amount of bonds to be redeemed is $2,362,000.

Foreign.

THE officers of the United States cruiser Detroit, which carried back to Italy the Vatican exhibits at the Chicago World's Fair, have been received by Leo XIII.

TWENTY-TWO lives were lost by the wreck of the British steamer Abydos, in the recent storm.

JAPAN'S third army, under Count Saigo, has landed in China, on the coast of Shantung, west of Che-foo, and is occupying Sha-ho.

THERE were severe earthquake shocks in Italy and Sicily.

THE Pope made gifts to the officers of the United States cruiser Detroit, which carried to Rome the Vatican World's Fair exhibit.

A BOMB was exploded near the official residence, in Rome, Italy, of United States Ambassador Wayne MacVeagh. The explosion took place while Mr. MacVeagh's reception was in progress. No damage was done.

YAQUI Indians visited the ranch of Julio Gardenas, Guayamas, Mexico, and massacred the latter and his wife and two children.

MURDERERS KILLED.

One Shot in a Cotton Field, the Other Lynched.

Jake Copp, aged seventy-five, a highly respectable citizen, with his aged wife, lived near Perkinsville, Miss., a small village, where they conducted a country mercantile store. A few nights ago two shots were fired through the windows of the house, in which the pair were sleeping, instantly killing Copp. The murderers then pillaged the store and attempted to burn it and the residence.

Neighbors were soon in search of the guilty parties. Suspicion pointed to a colored man named Dan McDonald and a half-breed named Will Carter. McDonald attempted to escape when he espied the armed men, but was riddled with bullets. The halfbreed was taken to the swamp and hanged.

SIXTY sailors and thirty-eight vessels were lost on the lakes during the year. The property loss was smaller than for a decade.

CHINA'S PEACE ADVISER.

JOHN W. FOSTER ENGAGED BY THE CHINESE.

He is Requested to Go to Japan to Aid China's Plenipotentiaries in Their Negotiations for Peace—The Japanese Minister Approves of the Appointment.

This important announcement was made at Washington by ex-Secretary of State J. W. Foster:

"Mr. John W. Foster has been requested by the Chinese Government to go to Japan and meet the plenipotentiaries of the former Government, to aid them in their negotiations for peace. He has accepted the invitation, and expects to leave Washington within a day or two, sailing

JOHN W. FOSTER.

from Vancouver for Yokohama unless informed of a delay in the departure of the plenipotentiaries. The Japanese Government has been advised of the appointment, and its Minister in this city has expressed his satisfaction with it. Mr. Foster desires to have it understood that he goes to Japan purely in a private capacity, as an adviser of the Chinese plenipotentiaries. He has no authority to represent or speak for the Government of the United States."

Mr. Foster said, when pressed for further information, that he had nothing further to impart to the press. Mr. Yen Shing Ho, Secretary of the Chinese Legation, declined to express an opinion on the subject. At the Japanese Legation it was announced that all the members who talked English were spending the evening out. In official circles the announcement was taken to mean that from now until the peace negotiations are formally begun there would be a complete suspension of all hostilities between the armies of Japan and China.

The immediate effect of Mr. Foster's appointment will be to delay the beginning of the peace negotiations. State Department officials had been confident from Minister Denby's despatches that the Chinese representatives were already on their way to Japan, and it was their understanding that the formalities for peace would be concluded as rapidly as possible, the preliminaries having been practically arranged in advance through the good offices of Ministers Dun and Denby. Mr. Foster's mission, however, is taken as an indication that the Chinese expect to gain more favorable terms from Japan than has hitherto been considered probable. As Mr. Foster did not intend to sail for more than a week, and as the voyage across the Pacific will consume two weeks more, nearly a month must elapse before the peace negotiations are fairly begun.

It is likely that one of the first things the commissioners will do when the peace negotiations have been begun will be to announce an agreement for an armistice pending a formal settlement. Japan's commissioners in the peace proceedings have not yet been named.

INCOME TAX BULLETIN.

Postmasters and Other Officials Not to Collect the Impost.

Secretary Carlisle issued the following circular to postmasters and disbursing officers:

"The regulations relative to the income tax, approved December 13, 1894, provide that all salaries or compensations paid to officers or persons in the employ of the Government of the United States in and for the calendar year 1894 shall be included in the annual returns to collectors on form 365 of such officers, and persons in statements of gains, profits and income subject to income tax for that year. As the income tax on such salaries or compensation will under the provision above quoted be paid directly to collectors by the persons receiving the same you will, therefore, not deduct and withhold the aforesaid tax or any part thereof from the salaries or compensation of any such officer or employe in and for the year 1894. You will inform all such officers and employes to whom you may make any payment for services rendered in the year 1894 of the method prescribed for the return and payment of the tax on all taxable salaries and compensations paid by the Government in and for said year."

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

13TH DAY.—Mr. Lodge introduced a resolution asking Secretary Herbert why a warship should not be stationed at Honolulu. ——Mr. Sherman offered an amendment to the Railroad Pooling bill, which requires sleeping car companies to provide a safe for the protection and care of all valuables carried by passengers without charge to them. ——Mr. Cockrell introduced a bill providing for a new boundary between the Indian Territory and Oklahoma.

In the House.

17TH DAY.—Mr. Bryan introduced two joint resolutions, one of which makes a President ineligible to succeed himself and the other makes a President ineligible to a second term. ——The Currency and Banking bill was before the House. There was but one speaker in favor of the bill, Mr. Coombs. There were three speakers against the bill, Mr. Bell, Mr. Bowers and Mr. Bryan. ——Before the discussion of the bill was entered upon several bills were passed by unanimous consent. ——At 5.10 p. m. the House, under the operation of the concurrent resolution providing for a holiday recess, adjourned until Thursday, January 3, 1895.

LATER NEWS.

INVESTIGATION of the Central National Bank of Rome, N. Y., shows overdrafts of $57,000.

THE Court of Common Pleas dismissed the charges against Police Justice Divver, of New York City.

AT Deadwood, South Dakota, Two Sticks, the Sioux Indian, sentenced for a leading part in the murder of four cowboys, was hanged by United States Marshal Miller, in the presence of fifty people. The Indian died easily and quickly.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS found Will Perry with his sweetheart at Coalburg, Ala. A duel ensued, both men being killed.

THE President has approved the act to establish a National military park at the battlefield of Shiloh.

THE United States Government instructed Minister Denby to demand satisfaction from the Chinese Government for having violated the promise given in regard to the surrendered Japanese spies of Shanghai.

THE death is announced of Chamrajendra Wadiar Bahadur, the Maharajah of Mysore, one of the most important of the native Princes of India. He had been under treatment in Calcutta for diphtheria.

Money Orders Popular.

The total value of money orders, foreign and domestic, issued by the New York Postoffice during the past year amounted to $6,552,412.92.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

52 MILK AND CREAM.

At the various milk receiving stations, during the past week, the platform surplus sold at an average of $1.57 per can of 40 quarts. Exchange price, 3c. per quart net to the shipper.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals	1,542,173
Condensed milk, gals	12,830
Cream, gals	38,037

BUTTER.			
Creamery—Penn., extras	$ —	@$	22
Western, extras	—	@	24
Western, firsts	20	@	22
Western, thirds to seconds	15	@	19
State—Extra	19	@	20
Firsts	—	@	18
Thirds to seconds	12	@	13
Western Im. Creamery, firsts	—	@	18
Seconds	—	@	13
Western Dairy	10	@	16
Factory, June, firkins	11	@	14
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, white, fancy	10¾	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10⅝
State Factory—Part skims, choice	7	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	4	@	7⅛
Full skims	2¼	@	2⅝
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	—	@	22
Jersey—Fancy	23	@	24
Western—Prime to choice	21	@	21¼
Duck eggs—South & West	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 12½
Medium, 1894, choice	1 67½	@	1 70
Pea, 1894, choice	1 65	@	1 70
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
White Kidney, 1893, choice	—	@	2 35
Black turtle soup, 1893	2 00	@	2 05
Lima, Cal., 1893, ₱ 60 lbs	2 80	@	2 90
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Grape Fruit	2 00	@	3 50
Oranges, Fla., ₱ box	1 00	@	2 00
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	9 00	@	13 00
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 75	@	3 75
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 00
Baldwin	1 75	@	2 75
Common qualities	1 25	@	1 50
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	17	@	18
Concord	17	@	18
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	11	@	12
1894, common to fair	6	@	8
Pacific Coast, choice	11	@	12
Good to prime	9	@	10
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	70	@	75
Clover mixed	50	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	30	@	35
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	8½
Chickens, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	85
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 37
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	35
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Chickens, Phila, broilers	12	@	16
Western	9	@	9½
Jersey, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Fowls, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Ducks, spring, L.I. & East ₱ lb	11	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, St. & Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 62
Long Island	1 75	@	1 87
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	1 00	@	4 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Hubbard	1 00	@	1 25
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
White	—	@	—
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Celery, ₱ doz. roots	10	@	60
Cucumbers, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 50
Green peas	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	3 50
String beans, ₱ crate	1 00	@	2 00
Spinach	1 25	@	1 75
Lettuce	5 00	@	7 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	3 00
Spring Patents	—	@	3 65
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	59½
December	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	—	@	53¼
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	39
Track White	33	@	42
Rye—State	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	62	@	66
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 40
Clover	9 00	@	9 75
Lard—City Steam	—	@	6¾
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	9
Milch Cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	8	@	12
Country dressed	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 00	@	3 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 00	@	4 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	4 40	@	4 75
Dressed	5	@	7

Wild Fires.

The devastation and suffering caused by the flames of the wild prairie and forest fires in the West, last summer, has a horrible detail in the loss of life and destruction of property. Men, women and children, by scores, choked by smoke and roasted alive; their homes destroyed and hundreds maimed and crippled. It is painful to contemplate, but still important and charitable to make it known that St. Jacobs Oil, used according to directions, is one of the best cures for burns and scalds, and should be kept on hand. There is no household that should be without the great remedy for pain, for there are none without the need of it. Little things like slight cuts and wounds it heals and cures like magic and helps the house work on.

Passamaquoddy signifies "good bay for catching haddock."

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

There is less than a square league of sterile land in Illinois.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

There Is Nothing

"Just as Good" as Ripans Tabules for headaches, biliousness and all disorders of the stomach and liver. One tabule gives relief.

FOR a Cough or Sore Throat the best medicine is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Karl's Clover Root, the great blood purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25 cts., 50 cts., $1.

Piso's Cure for Consumption has no equal as a Cough medicine.—F. M. ABBOTT, 383 Seneca Street, Buffalo, N. Y., May 9, 1894.

MY BLOOD

Became overheated, causing pimples all over me, developing into large and **Dreadful**

Mrs. Caroline H. Fuller
Londonderry, Vt.

Running Sores, the worst on my ankle. I could not step. Soon after I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, the sores healed, and two bottles entirely cured me and gave me renewed strength and health. MRS. C. H. FULLER, Londonderry, Vermont. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills cure all Liver Ills, Billiousness

EARLY to bed,
Early to rise,
Eat cakes made of
buckwheat,
To be healthy and
wise.

Heckers'
BUCKWHEAT
MAKES
The
Best
Cakes.
Always
Light
and Dainty.

28

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Raphael, Angelo, Rubens, Tasso

The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind. *They fit well, wear well and look well.* A box of Ten Collars or Five Pairs of Cuffs for Twenty-Five Cents.

A Sample Collar and Pair of Cuffs by mail for Six Cents. Name style and size. Address

REVERSIBLE COLLAR COMPANY,
77 Franklin St., New York. 27 Kilby St., Boston.

HALMS Anti-Rheumatic Anti-Catarrhal **Chewing Gum**

Cures and Prevents Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Catarrh and Asthma. Useful in Malaria and Fevers. Cleanses the Teeth and Promotes the Appetite. Sweetens the Breath, Cures the Tobacco Habit. Endorsed by the Medical Faculty. Send for 10, 15 or 25 cent package. *Silver, Stamps or Postal Note.* GEO. R. HALM, 140 West 29th St., New York.

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THE PALACE HOTEL OF THE SOUTH.

Every modern improvement known to science. Perfect cuisine and service. Most uniform climate in UNITED STATES. SEND FOR BOOK and RATES.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C.
Successfully Prosecutes Claims.
Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau.
3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

GOTHAM'S POLICE.

Inspector Williams Before the Lexow Committee.

Inspector Alexander S. Williams, of the New York Police force, continued on the witness stand before the Lexow Senatorial Investigating Committee during most of the two days preceding the day of adjournment. His first unpleasant experience was when Mr. Goff told him he had learned from the Japanese Consul that no foreigner could hold property in Japan in 1863-'66, when, Williams declared, he owned six or eight building lots there.

POLICE INSPECTOR ALEXANDER S. WILLIAMS.

Mr. Goff showed that in many instances where Inspector Williams, while a police captain, had been charged with offences amounting to crimes no account of such charges appears in the official record at Police Headquarters, although in some cases trials lasting two or three days had followed the charges.

The Inspector's only reason for not having suppressed disorderly houses when he was in the old Eighth Precinct, twenty years ago, was "because it was the fashionable thing then to have them there. You couldn't do anything with them." The Inspector made the statement that certain disorderly houses did not interfere with children going to or from school

At one stage of the examination Mr. Goff remarked that he did not want to get into an altercation with the witness and Inspector Williams retorted that he would better not.

Williams informed the committee that President Fliess, of the Hollywood Whisky Company, which brand he had been accused of forcing saloon keepers to buy, or else be harassed by the police, had given him five or six thousand dollars. He characterized the gift as a "good thing." He declared that Mr. Fliess had given him the money in small sums—five hundred or six hundred dollars at a time—which he had won by stock speculations on Williams's account.

When Mr. Goff compared this wealth with Police Captain Doherty's investment of $2000 with Broker "Gus" Tuthill, who repaid him $22,000, Inspector Williams smilingly declared, "This beats the 'Gus' Tuthill business."

Louis S. Streep testified that in July, 1890, he paid Anthony Comstock, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, $1000, upon Comstock's promise to have an indictment against him dismissed in the Court of General Sessions. The indictment was based upon Comstock's charge that Streep had been guilty of printing and distributing green goods circulars.

President James J. Martin, of the Police Board, denied that he had ever received any proof that policemen paid to be appointed or promoted. He admitted that he had policemen transferred from one precinct to another at the request of political district leaders.

TALMAGE LEAVES BROOKLYN

He Will Preach in New York the Rest of His Life.

Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage has decided to leave Brooklyn and cast his lot among New Yorkers. When seen at his house, No. 1 South Oxford street, Brooklyn, he said he was desirous of getting into harness again as speedily as possible. He was asked if he had decided as to his future work, and said:

"Yes. It is just now settled. I shall preach hereafter at the Academy of Music, New York City, every Sabbath afternoon at 4 o'clock after Sunday, January 6."

"Why the hour of 4 o'clock in the afternoon?"

"Because pastors of New York have written, saying that an afternoon service would not interfere with their churches. Otherwise I would prefer morning or evening."

"Why do you decide upon New York?"

"Because for many years friends there have been urging me to come, and as it would be absurd for me to expect the people of Brooklyn to build a fourth church, I go to what I feel is the largest opportunity in the world."

"Will you continue to reside in Brooklyn?"

"For the present I will. Brooklyn I like intensely—not only the people of my own former parish, but prominent people of all churches and denominations are my warm personal friends. My pastorate here is definitely ended, after these many years, and my time will now be occupied with my new work in New York."

"GO SOUTH."

Master Workman Sovereign's Advice to Laboring Men.

J. R. Sovereign, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, has made a careful study of the advantages of the South for the laboring man and the man of limited means, and, in a published letter, writes:

"I am more favorably impressed with the South than any other portion of our country, not alone as the most promising place for the location of co-operative colonies, but for the establishment of individual enterprises of all kinds. The climate and natural resources are such as to especially invite those of limited means. The South is the coming Eden of America. It is a generally admitted fact that our large Northern cities are fast becoming overcrowded. It, therefore, seems to me that owing to the great inducements now offered by the South, the overcrowding urban population of the North should avail itself of the privilege and go South, where human life, coupled with a little Northern enterprise, can be sustained better with less capital and less effort than any other place on the globe."

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

PATTI, the cantatrice, is now in her fifty-third year.

KING HUMBERT opened the Italian Parliament with a ten minutes' speech.

EX-GOVERNOR ABBETT, of New Jersey, left a fortune estimated at $300,000.

DAVID CHRISTIE MURRAY prides himself on being able to write a three-volume novel in five weeks.

IT is said that President Cleveland is planning to visit Europe at the expiration of his official term.

LORD WOLSELY, who is now a field marshal in the British Army, has received his baton from the Queen's own hands.

ERASTUS F. BEADLE, the publisher of dime novels, died at his country home in Cooperstown, N. Y., aged seventy-four years.

ALTHOUGH Jules Verne's works have earned untold fortunes for his publishers, they have brought to the novelist only $5000 a year on an average.

PROFESSOR FREDERICK W. BOATWRIGHT, who has just been elected President of Richmond (Va.) College, is only twenty-seven years of age.

CONGRESSMAN HARDSON, of Alabama, is so very like Dr. Parkhurst in face, form and manner that he might very easily be mistaken for the great reformer.

THE death is announced in England of the Rev. Solomon Caesar Malan, the greatest linguist of the age. He was thoroughly familiar with more than eighty languages.

N. A. MOZLEY, a Missouri Republican, will be the youngest member of the next House of Representatives. He is twenty-eight years old. He is a lawyer, and has been a school teacher.

JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY has made himself extremely popular with the children of the country by his poetry, and he gets many letters from them, not infrequently asking for pictures.

AT Dresden recently a great public meeting resolved that an imposing monument should be erected to Prince Bismarck, and that the cost should be defrayed by voluntary contributions.

VICE-ADMIRAL BRINE, retired, served fifty years under the British flag. His first engagements were against Chinese pirates. He has done service in Mandalay and on the east coast of Africa.

PRINCE KUNG, who has been put in supreme command in China, is said to be a physical wreck from opium smoking, to which he took to alleviate his grief, when his enemies caused his overthrow some time ago.

QUEEN VICTORIA has seen four Czars of Russia, three Emperors of Germany, two Kings of Italy and a number of minor Kings in Italy, several sovereigns in Spain, and a King, an Emperor and several Republics in France.

CHANCELLOR VON HOHENLOHE is the smalles occupant of the ministerial benches. He affords a striking contrast to his predecessors. He wears a black coat and looks like a spry, hale English country gentleman rather than a German minister.

WHEN Dr. Doyle was about to undertake his lecture tour in this country the late Robert Louis Stevenson wrote to him: "When you come to America, call on me. My house is the second door on the left hand after leaving San Francisco."

ROBERT BUCHANAN, the English author, will write during 1895 under novel conditions. He failed not long ago for $75,000 and a judge in the Bankruptcy Court has discharged him on the conditions that he pay half of all he earns above $4500 a year to his creditors till they shall have received thirty-seven cents on the dollar.

EUROPE STORM SWEPT.

Damage Done in Great Britain and Continental Europe.

Reports of death and damage to property in the last great storm in Great Britain and Europe are received constantly. Three fishing smacks went down off Stornoway, on the Scotch coast, and all three crews, numbering twenty-two, were drowned. The British bark Kirkmichael, which was driven on the breakwater at Holyhead has filled. Twelve of her crew were saved with the breeches buoy and seven were drowned. Many cotters on the Donegal coast have lost their huts in the storm. At Teelin a house collapsed and the three occupants were killed. In Stranorlar two persons were killed by a falling chimney. The brig Loven was wrecked in the Firth of Clyde, near Androssan, and her crew of five were drowned.

At Lochwinnoch, near Paisley, part of a three story cabinet factory was wrecked. Forty persons were buried in the ruins. Four were killed outright and twenty were injured seriously. The proprietor was struck in the back by a falling timber and fatally hurt. Only five persons escaped injury.

Numerous cases of death or severe injury by falling timbers, trees and chimneys have been reported from all parts of the United Kingdom.

Despatches from the Continent say that Northern France and Germany have suffered severely from the storm. At Hamburg many vessels went adrift and collided or grounded. The tide was the highest seen since 1882.

The storm has done great damage in Belgium and Holland. The Dendre overflowed its banks at Termonde and the inhabitants were aroused at midnight by ringing bells to flee for their lives. In Rotterdam the water rose twelve feet above the usual high water mark. The streets were under two or three feet of water and the inhabitants paddled about on rafts and in boats. The dykes of the Meuse and Yssel were strained severely along their lower courses. At one place a large break let in a flood which covered a wide area and did enormous damage. Throughout the Netherlands and Belgium many persons were injured and a few were killed by falling chimneys and timbers. The pilot cutter Lamaneur capsized off Dunkirk, and three of the crew were drowned.

EX-SENATOR FAIR DEAD.

The Famous Bonanza King Succumbs to an Attack of Asthma.

Ex-Senator James G. Fair, the Bonanza King and multi-millionaire, died of asthma at 11.45 p. m. in the Lick House, San Francisco, Cal.

James Graham Fair was born December 3, 1831, near Belfast, Ireland. He came to this country in 1843 and in 1867 formed a partnership with John W. Mackey, J. C. Flood and William S. O'Brien, the famous bonanza firm. He was elected United States Senator from Nevada March 4, 1881. His daughter is Mrs. Herman Oelrichs, of New York City. Mr. Fair was the richest man in the Senate.

SPLEENITIC fever is said to be raging among cattle in Mexico. Governor Hogg has issued a proclamation establishing a State quarantine against Mexico, and no cattle will be permitted to enter Texas until inspected by an officer of the United States Agricultural Department.

You can make better food with

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Lighter, sweeter, more wholesome.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

"Maids" and "Valets."

If there is any one thing sillier and more affected than another in the sociciety world it is such announcements as that "Mr. Bow-Wow Fitzdoodle and valet have gone over to New York to the horse show." The ridiculous parade made by some would-be-elegant Americans over "maids" and "valets" is tiresome beyond everything. The Boston men who keep valets might be counted on the fingers of one hand, and these have been born of generations of wealth and refined living. The man who never neglects to advertise the fact that he keeps a valet (he generally pronounces it valette) is invariably the newest of the nouveau riche who never had any grandfather worth mentioning and whose father very likely tied up bags in a grocery store.—Boston Courier.

PHYSICAL STRENGTH,

cheerful spirits and the ability to fully enjoy life, come only with a healthy body and mind. The young man who suffers from nervous debility, impaired memory, low spirits, irritable temper, and the thousand and one derangements of mind and body that result from, unnatural, pernicious habits usually contracted in youth, through ignorance, is thereby incapacitated to thoroughly enjoy life. He feels tired, spiritless, and drowsy; his sleep is disturbed and does not refresh him as it should; the will power is weakened, morbid fears haunt him and may result in confirmed hypochondria, or melancholia and, finally, in softing of the brain, epilepsy, ("fits"), paralysis, locomotor ataxia and even in dread insanity.

To reach, re-claim and restore such unfortunates to health and happiness, is the aim of the publishers of a book of 136 pages, written in plain but chaste language, on the nature, symptoms and curability, by home-treatment, of such diseases. This book will be sent sealed, in plain envelope, on receipt of this notice with ten cents in stamps, for postage. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

For more than a quarter of a century physicians connected with this widely celebrated Institution have made the treatment of the diseases above hinted at their specialty. Thousands have consulted them by letter and received advice and medicines which have resulted in permanent cures.

Sufferers from premature old age, or loss of power, will find much of interest in the book above mentioned.

AXION ELASTIC TRUSS

PATENTED.

RUPTURE Cured

POSITIVELY HOLDS RUPTURE

Worn night and day. Has an Adjustable Pad which can be made larger or smaller to suit changing condition of RUPTURE. Illus. Cat. sent securely sealed by G.V. House Mfg. Co. 744 Broadway, N.Y. City

A HAPPY NEW YEAR Sing the Charming New Song, "My Little Bunch of Pansies." All the fresa fragrance of Springtime and Sunny Youth move and mingle in this happy waltz; a present that will charm the memory. Sample copies 25 cts. Good salary to Representatives. McKenna Co., Publishers, 19 W. 100th St., New York.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Men's Outfitting; Established 9 years; lively N. Y. m'f'g city; pop. 17,000; good location; clean $7000 stock; owner ill. "OUTFITTER," 54 Franklin St., N. Y.

A Curious Dream.

My husband was a minister at a large church in a New England village where he had served several years.

One night I had a most curious dream. I seemed to be in front of a long mirror, and reflected in it was the face of a woman I had never seen before. She had light golden hair, while mine was dark, and her whole appearance was different from mine in every way. I remember I thought it peculiar that I should have changed so suddenly. Then I woke up.

The next night I dreamed the same thing again, but while I was standing before the glass the woman came into the room. I turned and pointing to the mirror, asked her what it meant. "Oh!" she said, "that is the way you will look!" The following day I told the family about my dream, and they all thought it very strange.

A few months after this, as I was walking out of church one Sunday, I passed a pew with a strange lady in it; she turned as I passed, and what was my surprise to see the very face of the lady I had seen in my dream.

Six months later my husband died. One afternoon the maid announced a lady and gentleman to see me. I went down to the parlor and came face to face with the lady of my dream—the same one I had seen in church. She introduced her husband, who she said was a minister and who had been chosen rector of that parish.

I soon left the parsonage and my dream partly came true; for this lady did take my place and became mistress of the rectory.—Illustrated American.

Strassburg's Strange Club.

An original idea in the way of clubs has been conceived in Strassburg. A number of people in that city are said to have formed themselves into a society whose principal rule requires that each member shall make the ascent of the cathedral spire at least once a day. The club is thus comprehensively entitled Strassburgermunsterthurmplattformalletageeinodermehrmahleersteigerungsverein. The word is certainly an admirable one if, as may be presumed, it has been designed for pronunciation by members during the ascent.—Westminster Gazette.

The common house fly makes 600 strokes per second when in the act of ordinary flight.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.
$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO
$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.
$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.
$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.
LADIES.
$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE
W. L. DOUGLAS. BROCKTON, MASS.

Over One Million People wear the W. L. Douglas $3 & $4 Shoes

All our shoes are equally satisfactory

They give the best value for the money.
They equal custom shoes in style and fit.
Their wearing qualities are unsurpassed.
The prices are uniform,---stamped on sole.
From $1 to $3 saved over other makes.
If your dealer cannot supply you we can.

The Food of the Future.

Chemistry, while yet in its infancy, has already shown what the possibilities of chemical compounds are. We can already produce tea and coffee artificially, as well as many other food substances. A new process claims to produce sugar from gases at the cost of one cent per pound. There is always a supply when a demand becomes imperative, and when concentrated food tablets are insisted upon, there will not be wanting inventive genius to study out the whys and wherefores of chemical theories and furnish the articles required.—New York Ledger.

KNOWLEDGE

Brings comfort and improvement and tends to personal enjoyment when rightly used. The many, who live better than others and enjoy life more, with less expenditure, by more promptly adapting the world's best products to the needs of physical being, will attest the value to health of the pure liquid laxative principles embraced in the remedy, Syrup of Figs.

Its excellence is due to its presenting in the form most acceptable and pleasant to the taste, the refreshing and truly beneficial properties of a perfect laxative; effectually cleansing the system, dispelling colds, headaches and fevers and permanently curing constipation. It has given satisfaction to millions and met with the approval of the medical profession, because it acts on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels without weakening them and it is perfectly free from every objectionable substance.

Syrup of Figs is for sale by all druggists in 50c and $1 bottles, but it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, whose name is printed on every package, also the name, Syrup of Figs, and being well informed, you will not accept any substitute if offered.

EASTMAN National Business College and Shorthand

-BUSINESS-

SCHOOL affords the best preparation for business life. Practical work. Both sexes. Positions furnished

Thorough instruction in Bookkeeping and Business Customs, Shorthand and Typewriting, Penmanship, English and Modern Languages. For Catalogue, address CLEMENT C. GAINES, President, 30 Washington St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

COLLEGE

NYNU—1

TO ECONOMIZE LIFE

We must keep up the supply of force needed by the system. This can only be done by Nutrition. Nutrition and good digestion are synonymous.

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

Should be taken immediately when there in any digestive derangement manifest.

They are the sovereign remedy for DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, BILIOUSNESS, and all disorders of Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

ONE TABULE GIVES RELIEF.

Take Measures

to make life easier by taking Pearline to do your washing and cleaning. It does away with half the labor, and with all the dirt. It does away with the Rub, Rub, Rub. Nothing in the way of housework is too hard for it; nothing washable is too delicate. All things washable are safe with Pearline. It saves from wear, and it keeps from harm.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back*. 265 JAMES PYLE, New York

WALL ST. NEWS LETTER of value sent FREE to readers of this paper. Charles A. Baldwin & Co., 40 Wall St., N. Y.

"Brevity is the Soul of Wit." Good Wife, You Need

SAPOLIO

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

Our Harrisburg Letter.

The Capitol city was enveloped in a mantle of white when the senators, representatives and the host of applicants for positions arrived here, emblematic, no doubt, of the purity of the gathering representatives, roundsmen and heelers. The first of the incoming delegation put in an appearance as early as Friday. Saturday and Sunday each incoming train swelled the crowd and by Monday the streets and hotel corridors presented much the same appearance they do when a political convention is about to assemble.

Monday night the party caucuses were held. There were more members of the House present at the Republican caucus to night than were ever before elected to that body by any party in the history of the Commonwealth at a single election. The caucus was held in the Supreme court room, which was crowded to the very doors. Ex-Auditor General Niles presided. H. F. James, of Venango, paid a neat tribute to Representative Walton in his speech naming him for speaker. Mr. Walton was nominated unanimously and briefly thanked the caucus for the honor conferred upon him but reserved his speech proper until the organization of the House.

Mr. Lytle, of Huntingdon, offered the resolution for a slate committee of 30, two at large and one from each Congressional district, to select the officials and employees of the House. This was adopted without opposition and chairman Niles announced the committee.

The slate committee was directed to report the result of its deliberations to the caucus by 11 o'clock Tuesday.

Twenty-six of the twenty-nine Democrats of the House held a caucus in the Supreme court library. Fow, of Philadelphia, was elected chairman. The following persons were given the empty honor of a nomination: ——— Fritz, speaker; S. E. Hudson, chief clerk; G. M. Wanbaugh, assistant; Albert Williams, reading clerk; H. W. Bower, sergeant-at-arms: H. J. Fosnot, doorkeeper.

The Republican Senrtorial slate committee agreed upon the following list of officers: Chief clerk, E. W. Smiley; Reading clerk, J. M. Carson; Journal clerk, James Young; Message clerk, W. J. Robinson; Executive clerk, H. R. Thorpe; sergeant-at-arms. J. R. Harrah; door keeper, A. C. Little; assistant, Levi Knott; postmaster, J. W. Seiders; chaplain, Rev. W. L. Bardens; Transcribing clerks, Edward Milliken and T. S. Cargo.

The seven Democratic senators met in caucus, senator Green presiding. Senator E. H. Laubach was nominated for president pro tem. It was decided to offer no opposition to the re-election of E. W. Smiley as chief clerk. A slate was named for the other officers.

When the House convened at noon to-day Mr. Walton was elected speaker. The other caucus nominees were elected by a party vote. They are: A. D. Fetterolf, Chief clerk; Jere B. Rex, Resident clerk; James E. Watkins, Reading clerk; Forest R. Nichols, Message clerk; Thos. E. Harris and J. A. Freider, Transcribing clerks; John T. Shoener, sergeant-at-arms.

In the minor offices your readers would probably have no interest and we will not enumerate them here.

George V. Lawrence was selected to make an address dedicating the remodeled house which he did. After the reading of the Governor's message the House adjoined until Wednesday evening, January 9th.

After the organization of the Senate anumber of bills were presnted among them being the following:

Providing for the purchase and floating of the United States flag from the several public school buildings of the state; Authorizing county commissioners to erect monuments at the various county seats in memory of the soldiers and sailors of the late war; For the improvement of public roads; aiding counties in the construction and maintenance of public roads; prohibiting the payment of taxes by officers and members of political organizations and by candidates; To make voting compulsory; To constitute the board of school directors in each township a board of health.

Ex-Senator E. E. Robbins, of Westmoreland, is here in the interest of projected legislation giving the right of eminent domain and the privilege of carrying freight to electric railways. He is interested in the building of an electric road from Greensburg to Irwin, and which will probably be extended to Pittsburg. Under the present laws charters can only be granted for electric passenger roads.

Your correspondent notices that there are among the applcants for place under the incoming administration a number of Huntingdon county patriots who are willing to serve the state in a good place with adequate pecuniary emoluments. May they all "get there."

Wishing the ITEM and all its readers a Happy New year, I am,

Yours for success,

"WONISEP."

Harrisburg, Jan. 1, 1895.

MILL CREEK.

Mrs. Jane Mehaffey is seriously ill at this writing.

Sleighing and sledding parties are in order now.

Harvey Tate paid a flying visit to Altoona last week.

Mrs. J. B. Dell, of Mapleton, spent Sunday with David Simpson's family.

Rev. Curry will preach in the M. E. church next Sabbath morning at 10.30.

Jacob Edgeln and wife, of Mt. Union, visited relatives in this section last week.

Miss Charlotte Spiese is spending her vacation with her mother in Philadelphia.

G. W. Hall, track watchman of this section, has been on the sick list for the past week.

W. D. Colobine and family visited the former's brother, in Lewistown, during the holidays.

Joseph Ross was summoned last week to attend the funeral of his step-father John Lowder.

Miss Mary Benner, of Petersburg, is spending several weeks with her aunt, "Grandma" Wilson.

Miss Forshey, of Philipsburg, spent several days here last week with her uncle, W. D. Colobine.

B. E. Himes returned to Philadelphia last Monday to resume his studies at Jefferson Medical college.

Mrs. M. A. Fields and Miss Emma Gable, both of Duncansville, were visitors to our town last Saturday.

The Juniata sand works east of town have not been running for several weeks and it is not known when they will be put in operation again.

The country schools of our township opened last Monday after a week's vacation. The town schools are taking two weeks and will not open till next Monday.

MOUNT UNION.

Wm. Morgan visited friends in Philipsburg last week.

Watch night services were observed in the M. E. church on Monday night.

Prof. G. C. Hain, of Marysville, spent a few days with friends in this place last week.

Miss Anna Ewing, of Altoona, is spending a few days with parents and friends in town.

Some of our people attended the Epworth district convention at Saltillo on Wednesday and Thursday.

H. C. Kieferle returned on Thursday to Port Royal after spending several days among friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Mentzer, of Baltimore, are visiting Mrs. Mentzer's parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. DeVor, in this place.

The recent cold snap made a few inches of ice on the dam south of town which was quickly taken advantage of by those who skate.

A very copious fall of snow on Thursday, together with the merry jingle of the sleigh bells, make things seem a little more like winter.

The recent cold weather, during which the mercury in the thermometer hugged zero closely has gladdened the hearts of those who own ice houses.

LATTA GROVE.

Geo. B. Smith is still confined to his room.

Michael D. Walker and wife, of Huntingdon, are visiting friends in this valley.

Our blacksmith, J. Frank Pheasant, drove thirty-nine shoes last Wednesday. A good day s work.

Friday and Saturday mornings the thermometer registered eight degrees below zero at this place.

Samuel Bowman was out hunting on Jack's mountain a few days ago and reports the mountain full of turkeys and snow fifteen inches deep.

About Selling Cider.

The owner of a cider mill in Bradford county, Pa., recently disposed of some of the surplus stock which had become "hard." Snbsequently he was charged with violating the law as to the sale of intoxicants and convicted. In expounding the law the judge said the act of assembly in prohihiting the sale of liquor without license, etc., makes no mention of cider, but prohibits the sale of liqors that are spirituous or vinous, and those that are malt and brewed. Cider being neither malt or brewed, must be classed as spirituous or vinous, or it would not be classed with the act. Judge Peck charged in substance that if fermentation had taken place to such an extent that the sugar in the apple juice had become changed into alcohol, the cider was then vinous and within the act, no matter how small the percentage of alcohol might be, and the fact that the cider was intoxicating, if proved, would be good evidence of the fact that alcohol was present in the cider, and therefore vinous. This case is important for the reason that it will settle a doubt in the minds of a large number of persons who make cider as to their making themselves criminally liable for the sale of it.

Some Important Facts.

The evenings are long enough now for every person to devote some time to reading. The best literature is the daily newspaper, and the best newspaper is the Pittsburg *Times*. It is complete in every department, gathering promptly the news from all parts of the world and presenting all sides of every public question fairly and intelligently. Its market reports are models of accuracy; its departments for women readers and for the farmer are useful and entertaining, and its serial stories are by the most noted writers. The aim of its publishers is to make the *Times* a paper for the home above everything else, and they have succeeded admirably.

The *Times* is delivered by agents for one cent a day, or will be sent by mail for thirty cents for one month; fifty cents for two months; seventy-five cents for three months; $1.50 for six months or $3.00 for one year. If there is no agent for the *Times* in your locality write for sample copies, which are sent free and terms to agents.

GOOD CHEER FOR ALL!

THE year's Brightest Holiday will soon arrive and the ever welcome "Merry Christmas" will be heard on every hand; the day around which cluster fond memories of happy family meetings and renewed friendships. And the children! With what impatient delight do they look forward to this great festival,

"Jolly Old Saint Nicholas,"

No wonder he never seems to grow old, though centuries have passed since children first knew and loved him. Who, in looking backward, through the years of care does not feel comforted by memories of Christmas? Like the cooling springs which feed a neighboring river, it refreshes and purifies the turbulent stream of life. Let us not underestimate the blessings which this joyous day brings to the care-burdened hearts of humanity, nor forget that

We Are Headquarters

for Christmas Goods this year. Our selections are what may be known as popular priced goods, that is, the class of merchandise which the masses want, and can afford to pay for.

J. O. HEATON,

CASSVILLE, PA.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the

Best in the World.

See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.

Take no Substitute, but insist on having **W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES,** with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by

Subscribe —FOR— "The Item."

-GREAT-

SACRIFICE SALE.

Commenced Monday, Dec. 3d.

The Store Room now occupied by us having been leased to other parties, we must CLOSE OUT the ENTIRE STOCK of GOODS,

$20,000 IN VALUE,

—Consisting of—

Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Ladies', Misses and Children's Coats, Boots and Shoes,

Queensware, Wood and Willow ware, Groceries, Jewelry, Mirrors, Show Cases, Safe, Office Furniture, Scales, Fixtures, Horses, Mules, Delivery Wagon, and all the equipments of a first-class Store.

Now is the Time to Save Money!

Purchase Your Holiday Presents!

☞GRAIN and PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange cash prices. Call and see us.

S. E. HENRY,
B. F. ISENBERG.

Thos. S. Johnston, Agt.,

Cor. 7th and Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

OPERA HOUSE SHOE STORE.

Latest Styles and Best Fitting

That can be had from first class Factories.

Our motto, as heretofore, shall

Be to give our patrons the BEST GOODS

Possible for the LEAST MONEY.

We shall be pleased to haue

You examine styles and prices,

Whether you purchase or not.

Respectfully,

D. S. LYNN & CO.

Huntingdon, - - - Penna.

HUNTINGDON PLANING MILL,

FRITCHEY BROS., Proprietors.

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Sash, Doors, Shutters, Blinds, Frames, Flooring,

SIDING, SAWED AND TURNED BALUSTERS, MOULDING,

Porticos, Hardwood Finish, Scroll and Turned Work, and dealers in Bill and Frame Lumber, Southern Yellow Pine and Yellow Poplar, Western White Pine, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Fencing, etc., in fact everything pertaining to a first-class Mill and Lumber Yard.

WANTED Energetic men to sell our choice and complete line of Nursery stock and seed potatoes. Highest salary and commission paid weekly, paying and permanent position guaranteed and success assured to good men. Special inducements to beginners, experience not necessary. Exclusive territory and your own choice of same given. Do not Delay.

ALLEN NURSERY CO.,
Growers and Propagators, Rochester, N.Y.

$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and STILL. Full particulars FREE. Address at once C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 2, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—The ITEM wishes all its readers a Happy New Year.

—A. B. Gillam and wife spent a portion of last week with friends at Tyrone.

—Miss Lizzie Boring has been spending the holiday season among friends in Blair county.

—A series of meetings will be commenced in the Presbyterian church tomorrow evening.

—The members of the Methodist Sunday school received their Christmas treat last Sunday.

—Mrs. Mollie Long and children, of near Alexandria, have been among the visitors to Mapleton during the past week.

—George W. Wright has leased Mrs. J. B. Dell's ice house and yesterday commenced filling same with a choice quality of ice.

—Mrs. G. W. McCarl left on Monday morning for Paw Paw, West Virginia, where she will spend some time visiting parents and friends.

—J. G. Gillam, A. B. Gillam, Dr. W. J. Campbell, A. H. Stever, G. W. Wright and I. N. Swope attended the funeral of ex-sheriff Zeigler at Huntingdon on Sunday.

—Mrs. Grace Lightner and son Earl, of Altoona, and Misses Clara and Dora Parker, of Kipple, spent a portion of last week with friends and relatives in this vicinity.

—A special meeting of Washington Camp No. 59, Pa., P. O. S. of A., will be held this evening for the purpose of installing officers elect. A full attendance of the members is desired.

—J. L. Kauffman, of Yellow Springs, was in town last Saturday and while here bargained for a lease of W. H. Rex's store room. He expects to open a store in that room about April 1st.

—G. C. Miller and G. W. McCarl accompanied Michael Nelson to Philadelphia on Sunday where they have secured employment with Brown Bros. on the new granite bridge being constructed at Schuylkill Falls.

—Ira V. Rex and wife, of Greensburg, who had been visiting parents and friends in and about Mapleton, left on Sunday for home. While here Mr. Rex did some hunting but it was of the ordinary kind. No game.

—Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Forestry Commissioner, says there is probably not a single incendiary undergoing punishment for starting forest fires, and that all our legal enactments are in public contempt because they are never enforced.

—There are 26,241 school teachers in Pennsylvania, 8,454 males and 17,777 female. The average salaries of the male teachers per month amounts to $44.16, while the females get $33.05. The average attendance of pupils is 759,560.

—When Judge Love holds his first session of Criminal Court in Centre county this month he will have the largest number of criminal cases tried there for years. There are 27 prisoners in the jail, in addition to a number who are out on bail. The jail is almost filled.

—There is good reason for the popularity of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Davis & Buzzard, of West Monterey, Clarion Co., Pa., says, "It has cured people that our physicians could do nothing for. We persuaded them to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they now recommend it with the rest of us." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Abram K. Miller, of Hare's valley, died very suddenly Monday of pneumonia. The child was aged about three months. The remains were interred yesterday afternoon in the family burial ground on the farm. The bereaved parents have our warmest sympathies.

—As announced, an entertainment was held Monday evening under the auspices of the Mapleton cornet band, at which time the drama, "Among the Breakers," was rendered by home talent to a very good audience. This was the third time this play has been rendered to a Mapleton audience and it was as well received as when first presented. No better amateur drama was ever written. The characters acquitted themselves very creditably.

LOST.—Between the residence of W. Scott Corbin, in Cass township, and the Latta Grove postoffice, a Winchester repeating shot gun—model of 1893. Finder will receive a reward of five dollars by returning same to M. L. Rex, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

—Carlton Cornwell, foreman of the *Gazette*, Middletown, N.J., believes that Chamberlain's Cough Remedy should be in every home. He used it for a cold and it effected a speedy cure. He says: "It is indeed a grand remedy, I can recommend it to all. I have also seen it used for whooping cough, with the best results." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Prof. W. M. Benson, principal of the Huntingdon schools, and Miss Martha McNamara, teacher of No. 8 school, were quietly married at the bride's home at 6 o'clock on Monday morning of last week by Rev. W. L. Rainey. The young couple have our warmest congratulations and best wishes for a happy and prosperous life.

—Many stubborn and aggravating cases of rheumatism that were believed to be incurable and accepted as life legacies, have yielded to Chamberlain's Pain Balm, much to the surprise and gratification of the sufferers. One application will relieve the pain and suffering and its continued use insures an effectual cure. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—From the Lewistown *Free Press* of last week we gather the information that Miss Leah Fields, of this place, was married November 24, 1894, to Jacob S. Edgin, of near Mount Union. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. Creighton, at Lewistown. Miss Fields is a fine woman, and though late, we extend congratulations and best wishes to the happy couple.

—This is what Peter Cooper, who died worth many millions, said of a newspaper; "In all towns where a newspaper is published every man should advertise in it if nothing more than a card stating his name and the business he is engaged in. It does not only pay the advertiser, but lets people at a distance know that the town in which you reside is a prosperous community of business men. Never pull down your sign while you expect to do business."

—Conductor Daniel Diven, who was injured in the wreck at Altoona Monday of last week, died from the effects of his injuries at 1.10 o'clock last Saturday morning. The remains were interred at Huntingdon on Monday. Mr. Diven was born near Blair's Mills, this county, was married in 1868 to Miss Maggie Helfright, of Huntingdon, and was a resident of Huntingdon until 1875 when he removed to Harrisburg. Deceased was a member of the Presbyterian church and of Post No. 116, G. A. R., of Harrisburg. His wife survives him.

—We are now experiencing some genuine winter weather. Last Wednesday afternoon snow commenced falling and continued to fall until Thursday at noon when it measured between fourteen and fifteen inches. Thursday night the river froze over and Friday morning the thermometer registered two to five degrees below zero, according to exposure. Saturday morning zero was the mark. Yesterday morning the thermometers varied from five to ten degrees below. Sledding is excellent and our streets present a busy sight.

—J. Murrray Africa and Robert Cummings, two of the viewers appointed by the court to inspect the construction of the Mapleton and Montgomery Hollow bridges attended to their duties last Friday. They reported favorably on the Montgomery Hollow bridge but were not satisfied with some parts of the new span of the Mapleton bridge. Some changes were made by the contractors on the Mapleton bridge on Saturday and Monday Mr. Africa and L. M. Haggerty made another inspection. We have not as yet learned whether they have approved of the changes made or not.

The Columbia Desk Calendar.

For ten years the desk calendar issued by the Pope Manufacturing Company has held a unique place among buisness helpers. Each daily leaf during that time has taught its quiet lesson of the value of better roads and outdoor exercise, and especially the benefits of bicycling. The calendar for 1895, which is just issued, is even brighter than its predecessors in appearance, as clever artists have added dainty silhouette and sketch to the usual wise and witty contributions that have heretofore given this popular calendar its charm. It can be had for five 2-cent stamps from the Pope Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., or from any Columbia bicycle agency.

Death of Mrs. R. H. Vandevander.

Mrs. R. H. Vandevander, of Bellwood, last Wednesday morning, poured oil into a lighted gasoline stove. The oil communicated with the flame and an explosion ensued, throwing the burning substance about the room. The accident occurred in a room on the second story in which their daughter, Mrs. Calvin Moffit, had given birth to a child about 10 o'clock that night. The flames communicated with the bed on which the daughter was lying, and in the mother's efforts to save her daughter she was frightfully and fatally burned. In the meantime Mrs. Moffit, in her precarious condition, went down stairs carrying her babe. She was quickly followed by her mother and when she reached the bottom of the stairs she fell helpless to the floor. Medical aid was summoned and everything possible was done to alleviate Mrs. Vandevander's sufferings. Her face and the entire front of her body were burned, and having inhaled the flames she was burned inwardly. Death came to her relief at 3 o'clock the same afternoon. Mrs. Vandevander, whose maiden name was Bartlebaugh, was aged 49 years. She was a good Christian woman, a dutiful wife and an affectionate mother. Besides the husband, two sons and eight daughters survive her. Mr. Vandevander formerly resided near Mapleton and his many friends here extend sympathy to him and his family in their sad bereavement.

William B. Zeigler.

William B. Zeigler, one of the best known citizens of the borough and county, died at his residence, No. 329 Penn street, at ten minutes of 10 Thursday morning. He had been afflicted with a slight stroke of paralysis, which affected his speech, about two weeks ago, and had been ailing since that time. He was apparently getting better and his family did not apprehend anything serious until a few moments before his death when he complained of a pain in his head and shortly afterwards expired. His death was a shock to his family and friends.

Deceased was born near Shippensburg, Pa., June 8, 1814, and was in the 81st year of his age. He came to Huntingdon when a young man and engaged in the tinning business. He was elected sheriff of the county in 1850 and subsequently was employed in the hotel business. At the last election he was elected one of the jury commissioners by a majority of 2,163, attesting the esteem in which he was held. He was a member of the Presbyterian church and was closely identified with the Smithfield Sabbath school, which he assisted in organizing and where he taught a large Bible class for a number of years.

Mr. Zeigler was 1st Lieut. of Co. C, 125th P. V., and a member of Geo. Simpson Post, No. 44, G. A. R. He was also a prominent Mason and a Knight Templar, and a good and useful citizen.

He is survived by four children, Mrs. Ada Lawrence, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Ella Foeckler, of Dubuque, Iowa; Miss Nannie, at home, and Harry W. Zeigler, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; one sister, Mrs. Rebecca Roush, of Galesburg, Ill., who was visiting him at the time of his death, and one brother, M. M. Zeigler, of Lancaster, Wisconsin.

The funeral services of ex-sheriff W. E. Zeigler were held in the Presbyterian church, of which he was a member, yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. There was a large audience present, including the members of the Masonic order and Grand Army of the Republic. Rev. Dr. Freeman spoke from Matt. 24:44: "Therefore be ye also ready; for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh." He was followed by Rev. B. H. Hart, pastor of the Second Methodist church. Both pastors spoke of the Christian character of the deceased, and of his readiness to answer the call to his reward which came to him suddenly.

The audience reviewed the remains after which they were interred in Riverview cemetery, the Masonic and G. A. R. rites being observed.—*News.*

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on B. O'Connor & Sons and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sampe box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing.

Dwelling House Burned.

The dwelling house occupied by Harry Walker, in the white bridge hollow between Huntingdon and Ardenheim was totally destroyd by fire Thursday morning, together with all its contents, his wife and three children being the only ones at home and unable to avert the disaster or check its progress. The fire is supposed to have originated in a smoke house, and when discovered Mrs. Walker hastened to take the children out of danger, the youngest, a babe less than a year old, being sick. Mr Walker is a workman on the track in the employ of the P. R. R., and had not been home for some hours, being out on duty. Mrs. Walker is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hoover, of this place.

Local Institute.

There will be an educational meeting held in the Methodist church of Orbisonia on Friday evening, Jan. 18, 1895, followed by a local institute on Saturday, the 19th, to be held in the hall. The following program has been arranged by the committee:

1. Causes of Failure in Teaching—C. M. Rosenberry, J. H. Walls, E. R. Brown, J. G. Lane.
2. Resolved, That Music Should be Taught in the Public Schools as a Regular Branch—Affirmative, D. W. Irvin, Mollie Chilcoat, D. B. Peterson; Negative, H. B. Landis, Ella Lockard, W. E. Faulkender.
3. Are We Real Teachers?—S. W. McClure, E. Guy Rex, Clay Park, A. S. Madden, J. H. Swan.

The following topics may be taken up for general discussion: Compulsory Education, How to Teach Stocks and Bonds, The Influence of Fiction upon Character.

Prof. J. A. Myers, Supt. S. G. Rudy and others will address the meeting on Friday evening. The citizens of Orbisonia and Rockhill and all friends of education are cordially invited to attend.

COMMITTEE.

Local Institute.

A teachers' local institute for the district embracing Brady, Henderson and Oneida townships will be held in the Baptist church at Mill Creek on Friday evening and Saturday, January 11th and 12th, 1895. Following is the program:

Friday evening session will be an educational meeting addressed by Supt. S. G. Rudy and Prof. Ezra Lehman, of Huntingdon schools. The Mill Creek schools will furnish interesting music, recitation, etc.

Prof. Lehman's address will be on the subject of "Forestry," an interesting and important topic; one that is receiving much attention these days and should receive more.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Singing.
Devotional Exercises.
Organization.

"What Are We Here For?" to be answered by chairman elect.
"Home and School Discipline," J. H. Tate, George Kyper, Luther Hetrick.
"The Art of Questioning," J. B. Boring and Mrs. Louisa Dell.
"Hygiene—Moral and Physical," A. P. Silverthorn, H. B. Landis, Allie Greenland.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Singing.
"A Real Teacher," W. M. Benson, W. M. Howe, E. Guy Rex.
"Home Patriotism," Mary Black, Flora Himes, H. I. Speck.
"Our Outlook," W. H. McGowan, J. G. Corbin.
"What Kind of History and How Much?" L. R. Smith, Bruce Myers.
Roll Call, teachers will please respond to their names with an educational sentiment.

The program will be interspersed with music and recitations.

All teachers, directors and friends of education are invited and urged to be present and participate in discussions. Mill Creek people are hospitable; you will be entertained.

COMMITTEE.

Free Pills.

Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. A trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and are particularly effective in the cure of constipation and sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proved invaluable. They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corn and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

IN NEW QUARTERS.

We are now in our new quarters with every facility for promptly supplying the wants of our customers. Our stock is fresh and clean and new goods are arriving almost daily. We are taking advantage of the lowest market value of goods and shall give our customers the benefit of the best prices. Come and see us. Marketable produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

In Kansas, the farming State of the Union, a solid delegation of lawyers has been returned to Congress.

It is estimated that the introduction of the bicycle and the electric car has thrown more than a million horses out of employment.

Dean Gregory characterizes the proposal for the washing of St. Paul's, London, as one of the silliest suggestions ever made. If carried out, the dean says, the exterior of the cathedral would have the appearance of streaky bacon.

At first thought it is rather surprising the New York Sun admits, to hear of book publishing houses in Denver, Col., and at Portland, Oregon. But there are book publishers in these places and they get out some volumes that are creditable to their enterprise.

The coal fields of China, Japan, Great Britain, Germany, Russia and India contain, apparently, 303,000,000,000 tons, which is enough for 700 years at the present rate of consumption. If to the above be added the coal fields in the United States, Canada and other countries, the supply will be found ample for 1,000 years. Improved machinery has greatly increased the yield per miner and thus produced a fall in price, to the advantage of all industries.

The English Zoophilist makes a virulent attack upon the new remedy for the cure of diphtheria because it is "the product of animal torture." It affirms that Dr. Schubert treats the disease most successfully with chlorine water, that a Dr. Draer cures it with insufflations of soziodol sodium, and and that there are half a dozen other remedies. The Zoophilist also denounces Pasteur's hydrophobia cure, and generally all the attempts at vaccination cure for various diseases.

A new social experiment is about to be tried in the south of France. A wealthy land owner in the department of the Cantal has given a large tract of land to a small sect headed by the painter M. E. Gravelle whose aim is to return to the manners and habits of primitive man. In France says M. Gravelle and his followers there are 40,000,000 hectares of land for less than 40,000,000 people. With one hectare apiece they can live a life of peace, comfort and rural simplicity. The caverns are to afford sleeping shelters and a few animals and a few crops are to furnish food as well as clothing.

The Boston News Bureau publishes a series of brief interviews with New England cotton manufacturers, and it is to the Atlanta Constitution a significant fact that nearly all of them predict a prosperous future for cotton mills in the South. Among the prominent men interviewed is the Hon. T. Jefferson Coolidge, of Boston, ex-Minister to France and Treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company. Mr. Coolidge says: Regarding the present state of the cotton goods business I can only say that it is very dull, goods never sold at such low prices and I look for no immediate improvement. The future is unpromising. As to the movement on the part of certain cotton manufacturers to locate mills in the south, I think it will be a success. I know of no good argument to the contrary. Southern labor, especially in the mountain regions, is in every way equal to that of the north. The railroads have been and are still willing to make inducements as regards freight rates, so that the Southern manufacturer can deliver his goods in the western market cheaper than he can. This new enterprise is a blow to the prosperity of Massachusetts." Mr. Coolidge thoroughly understands the situation, comments the Constitution. He has investments in Atlanta, as well as in Massachusetts, and when he says that the Southern cotton mills can deliver goods to the Western market cheaper than can be done by the New Englanders he knows what he is talking about. When men in Mr. Coolidge's position express the opinion that the Northern mill-owners would do well to locate their mills in the South their words will carry weight, and will do much to hasten the southward movement of enterprise and capital.

The South contains over 200,000,000 acres of forest land—over half of the woodland area of the United States.

The Surgeon general of the Japanese army reports that the troops in active service enjoy better health than they did while in the garrison.

A scheme is in progress for the establishment of a German colony in Western Australia. In the selection of a site the gold country is to be avoided, the promoters wanting ground adapted for vine-growing purposes and for agricultural work generally.

In four years no less than 26,000 men and women have committed suicide in France. Significant as a sign of these practical and unromantic days is the fact that only 1,200 of the suicides were ascribed to disappointed love. Poverty or disgrace is held responsible for the great majority of French suicides.

One reason given by the San Francisco Chronicle for the extreme slowness of the movement of the Japanese army in Manchuria is that all the camp equipage and supplies must be carried on the backs of Japanese coolies. The soldier disdains to do any manual labor. He will not carry anything which is not provided for in the regulations, and he will not dig trenches or throw up earthworks. The result is that labor which the American or European soldier performs cheerfully is flatly declined by the Japs.

It is not a matter of so much surprise to the New York Dispatch, that 4,000,000 letters should annually go astray in the United States when it considers the many towns of the same name. For instance there are 9 Philadelphias and 8 Pittsburgs, while the record of other cities is as follows: Brooklyns, 18; Bostons, 11; Baltimores, 5; Buffaloes, 16: Burlingtons, 17; Charlestons, 17; Chicagoes, 4; Cincinnatis, 8; Clevelands, 10; Columbuses, 19; Daytons, 25; Indianapolises, 2; Louisvilles, 15; Lowells, 15; Memphises, 8; Milwaukees, 3; Nashvilles, 14; Omahas, 5; Portlands, 24; Quinceys, 15; Richmonds, 22; Springfields, 25; St. Josephs, 15; St. Louises, 4; St. Paul's, 1; Toledoes, 7; Washingtons, 30; Wilmingtons, 13; and Williamsburghs, 8.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "A caravan of sixteen 'prairie schooners' conveying a party of some fifty persons from Clay County, Kansas, recently passed through Emporia on the way to Mississippi in quest of homes in the sunny South. The leaders of the party were two old Union soldiers, W. E. Barnes and J. R. Chaffee, who made their acquaintance with the South during the war, and fell in love with it then, but were afraid to live here on account of the sectional feeling. They are well-to-do farmers, and think that now the feeling has died out sufficiently to make it safe for them to move South. They will find a welcome, and they will also find many Union soldiers, who have lived in the South ever since the war and have found no reason to complain of sectional bitterness."

The establishment of a system of rudimentary instruction in Russia, promised by the new Czar, will be one of the most important educational procedures of the modern or any other period, and is a necessary prelude to the complete civilization of that country. That and Parliamentary government will give them a long lift ahead, and perhaps mitigate some of the National and social discontents which make the lives of Czars and other high personages so uncomfortable. Russia is far behind all the European countries in the matter of education, as of civilization in general, and has a long road to travel before she overtakes them. But her people are quick, ingenious and teachable, and there is no telling what destinies may await them when they are educated up to the Prussian or United States standard. Instead of constituting, as now, a buffer between Europe and Asia, it may come to absorb both these great territorial divisions of the globe and look out upon the United States, its only rival, across both the Atlantic and the Pacific. Anything is possible to a land of such situation and resources.

Curfew-Tide.

Sweet Sleep, the night time's fairest child
O'er all the world her pinions spreads;
Each flower, beneath her influence mild,
Fresh fragrance sheds;
The owls, on silent wings and wide,
Steal from the woodlands, one by one,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

No more the clanging rookery rings
With voice of many a noisy bird;
The startled wood dove's clattering wings
No more are heard;
With sound like whispers faintly sighed,
Soft breezes through the treetops run,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

So may it be when life is spent,
When ne'er another sun can rise,
Nor light one other joy present.
To dying eyes;
Then softly may the spirit glide
To realms of rest, disturbed by none,
At curfew-tide,
When day is done.

THE NEW WOMAN.

The dark-eyed Miss Brown smiled a little wickedly as she gathered her filmy skirt up in her hand and tripped up the stairs with the most approved Delsartean grace. She felt sure that Mr. von Ehren was watching her progress with admiration, and she suspected that each click of her high-heeled slippers upon the stairs brought a throb to his youthful German heart. That was why the dark-eyed Miss Brown smiled.

When she had hung up the filmy frock and kicked off the high-heeled slippers and was attired in a dressing gown and knitted, shapeless footgear she was still smiling. She brushed her hair and looked at herself critically.

"I am certainly better looking than I was," she murmured appreciatively. "And I know how to make the most of my charms better than I did. This pink thing is very becoming. He must be younger than I. It's almost mean of me to let myself fascinate him. Those Germans are so romantic. They are not flippant, cold-blooded things like our men." Here Miss Brown's eyes looked sombre, and she glared for a second at a photograph on her table. Then her face brightened again, and she went on in her reflections.

"If it were purely a personal matter," she decided, "I simply would not do it. But it is not personal. Those foreigners are really in a state of painful ignorance about the American woman. I dare not say they think a girl who has been to college cannot be fascinating. For me to prove that we can be all things to men will be really a patriotic act—a vindication of the New Woman, a triumph over the flaxen-haired, Madonna-faced, eternally knitting ideal. Still, of course, it mustn't be allowed to get too serious; I don't want him shooting himself or me."

With this charitable conclusion, Miss Brown climbed into the big four-posted bed, which filled the larger part of her room in the quaint old homestead, where she was spending the summer, and fell at once into the refreshing sleep which comes especially to those whose minds are free from guile.

In pursuance of her patriotic plan, Miss Brown permitted the young German, with the handsome, boyish face and the courtly air, to be her constant attendant everywhere. He seemed to like the position. His eyes sought her the instant he entered the dining-room. If she started out for a ramble, he always sprang to her side, and with his foreign air of deference and humility, begged permission to accompany her. Everyone about the place noticed and smiled at the young man's apparent infatuation.

Miss Brown played her part exceedingly well. She was a clever young woman and she never allowed her youth to become too personal or too sentimental. She told him about her college life and he seemed to never weary of her tales. She discussed everything with him from the classics to clambakes and from poetry to politics. She was one of the few young women who could do this in a way that would inspire the respect of a man who knew much on these subjects, but who was unaccustomed to women who knew anything outside the purely feminine realm.

It was before the evening that Miss Brown tried to instruct Mr. von Ehren in the beauties of Browning that she decided to stop playing with fire. She did not fear it herself, but, as she puts it, a conscience not quite outgrown kept her from getting real enjoyment out of other people's agonies. And the courtly, slow speaking young man had really seemed to her until last evening to be approaching the stage of agony.

"I cannot understand your Browning," he said in his deep voice, with the marked German accent which all the summer boarders found so delightful. "What is it which he means by such things as this: 'Where he stands, the Arch-Fear in a visible form, yet the strong man must go?'"

"Oh, you've been reading 'Prospice,' have you?" said Mr. von Ehren's guide. "He means death, of course."

"I understand better the rest. The rest is very beautiful," said he, and he began to quote it. But Miss Brown didn't want to hear "Oh, thou soul of my soul," even with the quotation marks, so she stopped him.

"Well, if I may not be permitted to speak of that," said the gentleman, obligingly, "may I ask your permission to read the little poem I find here; 'One Way to Live?' You might kindly elucidate that."

Miss Brown didn't care to hear the poem.

"Ah!" said Mr. von Ehren. "It is not so we love. When we have missed the heaven we do not say "those who win heaven, blest are they.' We love otherwise."

"You are still Werthers over there, I imagine," said Miss Brown lightly, rising as she spoke.

"Pardon me," said the young man, rising also, "if I ask you what may seem to you a most impertinent question. You have told me and shown me so much about America and American ways, will you not tell me how it is that American women love?"

"Herr von Ehren must ask a more experienced American woman than I that question," answered Miss Brown, with a certain dignity. She was annoyed. If the man was going to make an idiot of himself it would be disgusting.

"It is not," pursued he, "as our women do. I am convinced of that. You are all different. You——"

"It is a subject on which one cannot generalize," broke in Miss Brown, quite curtly, "and on which we most certainly do not wish to particularize. I think there's a fog coming in."

"The fraulein wishes the subject changed," hazarded the German, smiling at Miss Brown in a peculiarly irritating way. "But before we leave it may I not ask her congratulations that I know about the German ways of loving?"

Miss Brown for the moment was almost staggered; but before the German had a chance to observe that she had recovered herself sufficiently to say:

"Ah, it is as I suspected. Indeed, I do congratulate you. And is she a flaxen-haired madchen?"

Mr. von Ehren kindly gave a brief description of the young woman who was waiting for him to finish his travels, and Miss Brown struggled desperately to think what had been the secret of his devotion to herself.

She never knew until the next winter, when there came a marked copy of a German magazine to her, containing a very delightful article on "The New Woman in America," by Professor Seigmund von Ehren.—Baltimore Telegram,

An Electric Horn.

A. B. Woakes has invented an "electric horn," says London Inventor, with which he has recently carried out a series of experiments, to take the place of electric bells or gongs, etc., where an alternating current of electricity is available. The apparatus is based upon the principle of the telephone receiver, and consists, in its simplest form, of a disc of sheet iron placed in front of one of the poles of an electro-magnet, the coil of the latter being arranged to take an alternating current of 100 volts.

The method of working is as follows: When the current is switched on the reversals of magnetism produced in the iron core by the current causes a corresponding number of vibrations in the disc. Thus, if a current with 200 alternations per second is employed, the disc gives 200 complete vibrations per second, and produces a note corresponding in pitch with the number of vibrations. With a current of a given number of alternations, the pitch of the note is constant, no matter what the diameter or thickness of the disc, since the matter, in all of these, is obliged to vibrate at the same rate. The timbre and intensity of the sound, however, can be made to vary in a number of ways. In order to obtain an intense sound with a small amount of current, the diaphram or disc must strike, whilst vibrating, the iron core or some other body.

No Proof of Death.

A curious action arising out of a remarkable accident at the Mulhausen Chemical Works is about to occupy the German courts. Conrad Wuchner entered the works with a lantern at 5.30 a. m., and that an explosion occurred almost immediately, followed by the bursting of the acid tanks. Nothing has since been seen of the man, not even a shred of his clothing or a fragment of his body. Wuchner's life was insured, and the widow claims the amouut of the policy, but the company declines to pay on the ground that there is no proof of death.

The chemical analysis in the flooded works after the explosion occurred revealed traces of animal matter, such as dissolving bone, but the insurance company declines to accept such a novel proof of death because, among other things, the analysist cannot swear that the liquefied bone was the bome of a human being. The unhappy widow was not compelled to pay the expenses of the funeral, but in every other respect she is a most hardly-used woman, and there is much public sympathy for her, which is taking the form of subscriptions to help her fight the insurance company. —San Francisco Examiner.

Pigeons for Postal Service.

A flock of pigeons which always can be seen around the general postoffice in London and roost under the porticoes of the building have given rise to a popular impression that they are used in the postal service. But it is not true. There have been experiments with carrier pigions by the British postal authorities, and there is a regular bureau for such a service in Berlin, but they have proved impracticable in London except for military purposes and their use is confined to the army. The pigeons at St. Martins le Grande are attracted by the oats that drop from the nose bags of the horses that draw the mail wagons.—Chicago Record.

Sea Air vs. Living Skeletons.

Macdonald Gordon, of Healey, Australia, weighed but thirty-four pounds although six feet in height and broad in proportion. Some London speculators heard of the freak and resolved to put the "bloomin' living skeleton" on exhibition in the British capital. They sent a man to the Antipodes to bring the skinney Mac at any reasonable figure, but when he arrived they were on the point of 'arresting the agent for fraud—the "living skeleton" weighed 141 pounds! The sea air and change of food had ruined the speculation,—[St. Louis Republic.

A Grand Duchess Coffee.

The Grand Duchess of Baden has the reputation of knowing enough about cookery to keep her three chefs up to the mark, and as a consequence the best of all the royal tables of Europe is said to be found at the Court of Baden. The Grand Duchess makes the coffee herself in a Russian coffee pot, and the guests are always expected to praise it.

Uncertainty.

"She it determined to see a musician, but can't decide to make a specialty of the violin or the piano."

"Has she no positive predilection for either?"

"Oh, yes, but some of her friends think she looks better standing, and others that sitting is more becoming to her."—Detroit Tribune.

A New Symptom.

Mama—I'm worried about Johnny. He complains of a severe headache, and you know, he has never been ill before—

Papa—Never been ill? He's always complaining of headache!

Mama—You interrupted me. I was going to say he has never been ill before on Sunday.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

THE BROOKLYN DIVINE'S SUNDAY SERMON.

Subject: "Palaces in India."

TEXT: "Who store up violence and robbery in their palaces."—Amos iii., 10.

In this day, when vast sums of money are being given for the redemption of India, I hope to increase the interest in that great country and at the same time draw for all classes of our people practical lessons, and so I present this fifth sermon in the round the world series. We step into the ancient capital of India, the mere pronunciation of its name sending a thrill through the body, mind and soul of all those who have ever read its stories of splendor and disaster and prowess—Delhi.

Before the first historian impressed his first word in clay, or cut his first word on marble, or wrote his first word on papyrus, Delhi stood in India, a contemporary of Babylon and Nineveh. We know that Delhi existed longer before Christ's time than we live after His time. Delhi is built on the ruins of seven cities, which ruins cover forty miles, with wrecked temples, broken fortresses, split tombs, tumble down palaces and the debris of centuries. An archæologist could profitably spend his life here talking with the past through its lips of venerable masonry.

There are a hundred things here you ought to see in this city of Delhi, but three things you must see. The first thing I wanted to see was the Cashmere gate, for that was the point at which the most wonderful deed of daring which the world has ever seen was done. That was the turning point of the mutiny of 1857. A lady at Delhi put into my hand an oil painting of about eighteen inches square, a picture well executed, but chiefly valuable for what it represented. It was a scene from the time of mutiny; two horses at full run, harnessed to a carriage in which were four persons. She said: "Those persons on the front side are my father and mother. The young lady on the back seat holding in her arms a baby of a year was my older sister, and the baby was myself. My mother, who is down with a fever in the next room, painted that years ago. The horses are in full run because we are fleeing for our lives. My mother is driving, for the reason that father, standing up in the front of his carriage, had to defend us with his gun, as you there see. He fought our way out and on for many a mile, shooting down the sepoys as we went. We had somewhat suspected trouble and had become suspicious of our servants. A prince had requested a private interview with my father, who was editor of the Delhi Gazette. The prince proposed to come veiled, so that no one might recognize him, but my mother insisted on being present, and the interview did not take place. A large fish had been sent to our family and four other families, the present an offering of thanks for the King's recovery from a recent sickness. But we suspected poison and did not eat the fish.

"One day all our servants came up and said they must go and see what was the matter. We saw what was intended and knew that if the servants returned they would murder all of us. Things grew worse and worse until this scene of flight shown you in the picture took place. You see, the horses were wild with fright. This was not only because of the discharge of guns, but the horses were struck and pounded by sepoys, and ropes were tied across the way, and the savage halloo and the shout of revenge made all the way of our flight a horror."

The books have fully recorded the heroism displayed at Delhi and approximate regions, but made no mention of this family of Wagentreibers whose flight I am mentioning. But the Madras Atheneum printed this:

"And now! Are not the deeds of the Wagentreibers, though he wore a round hat and she a crinoline, as worthy of imperishable verse as those of the heroic pair whose nuptials graced the court of Charlemagne? A more touching picture than that of the brave man contending with well nerved arm against the black and threatening fate impending over his wife and child we have never seen. Here was no strife for the glory of physical prowess or the spoil of shining arms, but a conquest of the human mind, an assertion of the powers of intellect over the most appalling array of circumstances that could assail a human being. Men have become gray in front of sudden and unexpected peril, and in ancient days so much was courage a matter of heroic and mere instinct that we read in immortal verse of heroes struck with panic and fleeing before the enemy. But the savage sepoys, with their hoarse warcry and swarming like wasps around the Wagentriebers, struck no terror into the brave man's heart. His heroism was not the mere ebullition of despair, but, like that of his wife, calm and wise—standing upright that he might use his arms better."

As an incident will sometimes more impress one than a generality of statement, I present the flight of this one family from Delhi merely to illustrate the desperation of the times. The fact was that the sepoys had taken possession of the city of Delhi, and they were, with all their artillery, fighting back the Europeans who were on the outside and murdering all the Europeans who were inside. The city of Delhi has a crenulated wall on three sides, a wall five and a half miles long, and the fourth side of the city is defended by the River Jumna. In addition to these two defenses of wall and water there were 40,000 sepoys, all armed. Twelve hundred British soldiers were to take that city. Nicholson, the immortal General, commanded them, and you must visit his grave before you leave Delhi. He fell leading his troops. He commanded them even after being mortally wounded. You will read this inscription on his tomb:

"John Nicholson, who led the assault of Delhi, but fell in the hour of victory, mortally wounded, and died 23d September, 1857, aged thirty-five years."

With what guns and men General Nicholson could muster he had laid siege to this walled city filled with devils. What fearful odds! Twelve hundred British troops uncovered by any military works, to take a city surrounded by firm and high masonry, on the top of which were 114 guns and defended by 40,000 foaming sepoys. A larger percentage of troops fell here than in any great battle I happen to know of. The Crimean percentage of the fallen was 17.48, but the percentage of Delhi was 37.9. Yet that city must be taken, and it can only be taken by such courage as had never been recorded in all the annals of bloodshed. Every charge of the British regiments against the walls and gates had been beaten back. The hyenas of Hindooism and Mohammedanism howled over the walls, and the English army could do nothing but bury their own dead. But at this gate I stand and watch an exploit that makes the page of history tremble with agitation.

This city has ten gates, but the most famous is the one before which we now stand, and it is called Cashmere gate. Write the words in red ink because of the carnage. Write them in letters of light for the illustrious deeds. Write them in letters of black for the bereft and the dead. Will the world ever forget that Cashmere gate? Lieutenants Salkeld and Home and Sergeants Burgess, Carmichael and Smith offered to take bags of powder to the foot of that gate and set them on fire, blowing open the gate, although they must die in doing it. There they go just after sunrise, each one carrying a sack containing twenty-four pounds of powder, and doing this under the fire of the enemy.

Lieutenant Home was the first to jump into the ditch, which still remains before the gate. As they go, one by one falls under the shot and shell. One of the mortally wounded as he falls hands his sack of powder with a box of lucifer matches to another, telling him to fire the sack, when, with an explosion that shook the earth for twenty miles around, part of the Cashmere gate was blown into fragments, and the bodies of some of these heroes were so scattered they were never gathered for funeral or grave or monument. The British army rushed in through the broken gate, and although six days of hard fighting were necessary before the city was in complete possession the crisis was past. The Cashmere gate open, the capture of Delhi and all it contained of palaces and mosques and treasures was possible.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, of whom Mr. Gladstone spoke to me so affectionately when I was his guest at Hawarden, England, has lifted a monument near this Cashmere gate, with the names of the men who there fell inscribed thereon. That English lord, who had seen courage on many a battlefield, visited this Cashmere gate and felt that the men who opened it with the loss of their own lives ought to be commemorated, and hence this cenotaph. But, after all, the best monument is the gate itself, with the deep gouges in the brick wall on the left side made by two bombshells, and the wall above torn by ten bombshells, and the wall on the right side defaced and scraped and plowed and gullied by all styles of long reaching weaponry. Let the words "Cashmere gate," as a synonym for patriotism and fearlessness and self sacrifice, go into all history, all art, all literature, all time, all eternity! My friends, that kind of courage sanctified will yet take the whole earth for God. Indeed, the missionaries now at Delhi, toiling amid heathenism and fever and cholera, and far away from home and comfort, and staying there until they drop into their graves, are just as brave in taking Delhi for Christ as were Nicholson and Home and Carmichael in taking Delhi for Great Britain. Take this for the first sermonic lesson.

Another thing you must see if you go to Delhi, though you leave many things unseen, is the palace of the moguls. It is an inclosure 1000 yards by 500. You enter through a vaulted hall nearly 400 feet long. Floors of Florentine mosaic and walls once emeralded and sapphired and carbuncled and diamonded. I said to the guide, "Show us where once stood the peacock throne." "Here it was," he responded. All the thrones of the earth put together would not equal that for costliness and brilliance. It had steps of silver, and the seat and arms were of solid gold. It cost about $150,000,000. It stood between two peacocks, the feathers and plumes of which were fashioned out of colored stones. Above the throne was a life size parrot cut out of one emerald. Above all was a canopy resting on twelve columns of gold, the canopy fringed with pearls. Seated here, the emperor on public occasions wore a crown containing, among other things, the Kohinoor diamond, and the entire blaze of coronet cost $10,350,000. This superb and once almost supernaturally beautiful room has imbedded in the white marble wall letters of black marble, which were translated to me from Persian into English as meaning;

If on the earth there be an Eden of bliss,
That place is this, is this, is this, is this.

But the peacocks that stood beside the throne have flown away, taking all the display with them, and those white marble floors were reddened with slaughter, and those bathrooms ran with blood, and that Eden of which the Persian couplet on the walls spake has had its flowers wither and its fruits decay, and I thought while looking at the brilliant desolation and standing amid the vanished glories of that throne-room that some one had better change a little that Persian couplet on the wall and make it read:

If there be a place where much you miss,
That place is this, is this, is this, is this.

As I came out of the palace into the street of Delhi, I thought to myself paradises are not built out of stone; are not cut in sculpture; are not painted on walls; are not fashioned out of precious stones; do not spray the cheek with fountains; do not offer thrones or crowns. Paradises are built out of natures uplifted and ennobled, and what architect's compass may not sweep, and sculptor's chisel may not cut, and painter's pencil may not sketch, and gardener's skill may not lay out the grace of God can achieve, and if the heart be right all is right, and if the heart be wrong all is wrong. Here endeth the second lesson.

But I will not yet allow you to leave Delhi. The third thing you must see, or never admit that you have been in India, is the mosque called Iumma Musjid. It is the grandest mosque I ever saw except St. Sophia at Constantinople, but it surpasses that in some respects, for St. Sophia was originally a Christian church and changed into a mosque, while this of Delhi was originally built for the Moslems.

As I entered 1000 or more Mohammedans were prostrated in worship. There are times when 5000 may be seen here in the same attitude. Each stone of the floor is three feet long by one and a half wide, and each worshiper has one of these slabs for himself while kneeling. The erection of this building required 5000 laborers for six years. What a built up immensity of white marble and red sandstone! We descended the forty marble steps by which we ascended and took another look at this wonder of the world.

As I thought what a brain the architect must have had who first built that mosque in his own imagination, and as I thought what an opulent ruler that must have been who gave the order for such vastness and symmetry, I was reminded of that which perfectly explained all. The architect who planned this was the same man who planned the Taj—namely, Austin de Bordeau—and the king who ordered the mosque constructed was the king who ordered the Taj—namely, Shah Jehan. As this grand mogul ordered built the most splendid palace for the dead when he built the Taj at Agra, he here ordered built the most splendid palace of worship for the living at Delhi. See here what sculpture and architecture can accomplish. They link together the centuries. They successfully defy time. Two hundred and eighty years ago Austin de Bordeau and Shah Jehan quit this life, but their work lives and bids fair to stand until the continents crack open, and hemispheres go down, and this planet showers other worlds with its ashes.

I rejoice in all these big buildings, whether dedicated to Mohammed or Brahma or Buddha or Confucius or Zoroaster, because as St. Sophia at Constantinople was a Christian church changed into a mosque and will yet be changed back again, so all the mosques and temples of superstition and sin will yet be turned into churches. When India and Ceylon and China and Japan are ransomed, as we all believe they will be, their religious structures will all be converted into Christian asylums, and Christian schools, and Christian libraries, and Christian churches. Built at the expense of superstition and sin, they will yet be dedicated to the Lord Almighty. Here endeth the third lesson.

As that night we took the railrod train from the Delhi station and rolled out through the city now living over the vaster cities buried under this ancient capital, cities under cities, and our traveling servant had unrolled our bed, which consisted of a rug and two blankets and a pillow, and as we were worn out with the sightseeing of the day, and were roughly tossed on that uneven Indian railway, I soon fell into a troubled sleep, in which I saw and heard in a confused way the scenes and sounds of the mutiny of 1857, which at Delhi we had been recounting, and now the rattle of the train seemed to turn into the rattle of musketry, and now the light at the top of the car deluded me with the idea of a burning city, and then the loud thump of the railroad brake was in dream mistaken for a booming battery, and the voices at the different stations made me think I heard the loud cheer of the British at the taking of the Cashmere gate, and as we rolled over bridges the battles before Delhi seemed going on, and as we went through dark tunnels I seemed to see the tomb of Humayun in which the King of Delhi was hidden, and in my dreams I saw Lieutenant Renny of the artillery throwing shells which were handed to him, their fuses burning, and Campbell and Reid and Hope Grant covered with blood, and Nicholson falling while rallying on the wall his wavering troops, and I saw dead regiment fallen across dead regiment, and heard the rataplan of the hoofs of Hodgson's horse, and the dash of the Bengal artillery, and the storming by the immortal fourth column, and the rougher the Indian railway became and the darker the night grew the more the scenes that I had been studying at Delhi came on me like an incubus. But the morning began to look through the window of our jolting railcar, and the sunlight poured in on my pillow, and in my dreams I saw the bright colors of the English flag hoisted over Delhi, where the green banner of the Moslem had waved, and the voices of the wounded and dying seemed to be exchanged for the voices that welcomed soldiers home again.

And as the morning light got brighter and brighter, and in my dream I mistook the bells at a station for a church bell hanging in a minaret, where a Mohammedan priest had mumbled his call to prayer, I seemed to hear a chant, whether by human or angelic voices in my dream I could not tell, but it was a chant about "peace and good will to men." And as the speed of the rail train slackened the motion of the car became so easy as we rolled along the track that it seemed to me that all the distress and controversy and jolting and wars of the world had ceased, and in my dream I thought we had come to the time when "the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

Halt here at what you have never seen before, a depopulated city, the city of Amber, India.

The strange fact is that a ruler abandoned his palaces at Amber and moved to Jaipur, and all the inhabitants of the city followed. Except here and there a house in Amber occupied by a hermit, the city is as silent a population as Pompeii of Herculaneum, but those cities were emptied by volcanic disaster, while this city of Amber was vacated because Prince Joy Singh was told by a Hindoo priest that no city should be inhabited more than 1000 years, and so the ruler 170 years ago moved out himself, and all his people moved with him.

You visit Amber on the back of an elephant. Permission obtained for your visit the day before at Jaipur, an elephant is in waiting for you about six miles out to take you up the steeps to Amber. You pass through the awfully quiet streets, all the feet that trod them in the days of their activity having gone on the long journey and the voices of business and gayety that sounded amid these abodes having long ago uttered their last syllable. You pass by a lake covering 500 acres, where the rajahs used to sail in their pleasure boats, but alligators now have full possession, and you come to the abandoned palace, which is an enchantment. No more picturesque place was ever chosen for the residence of a monarch. The fortress above looks down upon this palace, and the palace looks down upon a lake. This monarchial abode may have had attractions when it was the home of royalty which have vanished, but antiquity and the silence of many years and opportunity to tread where once you would not have been permitted to tread may be an addition quite equal to the subtraction.

But what a solemn and stupendous thing is an abandoned city! While many of the peoples of earth have no roof for their head, here is a whole city of roofs rejected. The sand of the desert was sufficient excuse for the disappearance of Heliopolis, and the waters of the Mediterranean Sea for the engulfment of Tyre, and the lava of Mount Vesuvius for the obliteration of Herculaneum, but for the sake of nothing but a superstitious whim the city of Amber is abandoned forever. Oh, wondrous India! The city of Amber is only one of the marvels which compel the uplifted hand of surprise from the day you enter India until you leave it. Its flora is so flamboyant, its fauna so monstrous and savage, its ruins so suggestive, its idolatry so horrible, its degradation so sickening, its mineralogy so brilliant, its splendors so uplifting, its architecture so old, so grand, so educational, so multipotent, that India will not be fully comprehended until science has made its last experiment, and exploration has ended its last journey, and the library of the world's literature has closed its last door, and Christianity has made its last achievement, and the clock of time has struck its last hour.

Train Robbers Foiled by a Farmer.

An attempt was made to wreck the Baltimore and Ohio's West St. Louis express near North Vernon, Ind. On a straight piece of track, where the train makes fifty miles an hour, two cross-ties had been solidly imbedded by the side of the rails with their ends projecting over onto the track. The fast train was about due when a farmer saw the obstruction. He hastily divested himself of his shirt, ran up the track and just as the huge train was bearing down to destruction the farmer struck a match, lighted the shirt, and the engineer, seeing the blaze ahead of him, reversed his engine and came to a stop. The railroad people have their suspicion at to who planted the ties by the track side. They say six masked men were the ones who made the attempt. They evidently had robbery in view and expected to get possession of the express messenger's safe.

The Snail Taste Growing.

Probably it will be a matter of surprise to many people to learn that large quantities of snails are annually shipped to the United States from Europe, to be eaten by epicures, yet this fact is set out in consular reports received by the State Department from France and Switzerland. From France alone the shipments of these snails in one year amount to 220,460 pounds.

Those shipped to the United States are of the finest quality, and sell for $4.82 per thousand snails. Large tracts of ground in France are devoted solely to the propagation of these food snails.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 6.

Lesson Text: "John the Baptist Beheaded," Mark vi., 17-29—Golden Text: Matt. x., 28—Commentary.

17. "For Herod himself had sent forth and laid hold upon John and bound him in prison for Herodias's sake, his brother Philip's wife, for he had married her." This statement is made in explanation of the fact that when Herod heard of the mighty works of Jesus he, with the fears of a guilty conscience, thought it might be John risen from the dead. The whole story of the lesson to-day is that of the apparent victory of an ungodly woman over a righteous man.

18. "For John had said unto Herod, It is not lawful for thee to have thy brother's wife." John lived before God, he was great in the sight of the Lord, he feared no man's frown and coveted no man's favor; hence he fearlessly reproved Herod for his sin in this matter. With like courage Daniel urged Nebuchadnezzar to break off his sins by righteousness and his iniquities by showing mercy to the poor (Dan. iv., 27.) The man who stands for God before men is expected to have the courage of Daniel's friends, who, knowing the right thing to do, did it and left the consequences with God.

19. "Therefore Herodias had a quarrel against him and would have killed him, but she could not." Both Herod and Herodias stand for the world, which will be good friends with those who say nothing against it or its ways, but such fellowship means enmity with God (Jas. iv., 4; I John ii., 15-17). If we are faithful to Christ, we must stand against the world and its ways and expect to be hated by it even as He was and warned us that we should be (John xv., 18, 19). It is oftimes more easy and peaceful not to testify against the world, but it is a dearly bought peace, which robs us of His peace which He bequeathed to us (John xiv., 27).

20. "For Herod feared John, knowing that he was a just man and an holy and observed him, and when he heard him he did many things and heard him gladly." Of the two, Herod and Herodias, many would say that he was the best, but both were guilty before God and enemies of righteousness. All who are not saved are lost, but the lost shall suffer according to desert.

21. "And when a convenient day was come, that Herod on his birthdhy made a supper to his lords, high captains and chief estates of Galilee." The world can find convenient days for pretty much everything they desire, and the man who has the power to make great suppers for his friends will generally have plenty friends glad to come.

22. "And when the daughter of the said Herodias came in and danced and pleased Herod, and then sat with him, the king said unto the damsel, Ask of me whatsoever thou wilt, and I will give it thee." One of earth's great ones makes this offer to a giddy, sinful girl and doubtless made her glad. The world is saying about the same to its friends all the time, but her promises are vain, for the world passeth away and the lust thereof, and the end of all her joys is not life, but death.

23. "And he sware unto her, Whatsoever thou shalt ask of me I will give it thee, unto the half of my kingdom." Satan, whose devotees perhaps unconsciously these people were, offered the Lord Jesus all the kingdoms of this world, with their power and glory, if He would only please him by worshiping him (Luke iv., 5, 6). It is written that Solomon gave to the queen of Sheba all her desire, whatsoever she asked (II Chron. ix., 12).

24. "And she went forth and said unto her mother, What shall I ask? And she said, The head of John the Baptist." She had murder in heart continually, and now it was her hour and the power of darkness, and she was quick to seize her opportunity. It is written of Ahaziah that his mother was his counselor to do wickedly (II Chron. xxii., 3), and this mother is of that pattern, a true and faithful child of the destroyer.

25. "And she came in straightway with haste unto the king and asked, saying, I will that thou give me by and by in a charger the head of John the Baptist." Satan is very prompt. Immediately and with haste she obeys her mother's wishes. John is a true child of God, great in the sight of the Lord, filled with the spirit from his birth (Luke i., 15), the special herald of the Son of God, greatly honored by God, and yet he has been allowed to languish in a prison, and now Satan will be permitted to reach him with his last and worst weapon—death.

26. "And the king was exceedingly sorry, yet for his oath's sake and for their sakes which sat with him he would not reject her." Mark it well, he would not reject her, though she came seeking the death of an innocent man. And can any poor sinner believe that the Lord Jesus will reject him when he comes asking for life from Him who is the Prince of Life, and who has said, "Him that cometh to Me I will in nowise cast out," (John vi., 37), who has also said, "I, even I, am He that blotteth out thy transgressions for My name's sake and will not remember thy sins?"

27. "And immediately the king sent an executioner and commanded his head to be brought, and he went and beheaded him in the prison." So John was instantly in glory, "absent from the body, present with the Lord." And it was his gain to die, yet it did seem so hard thus to suffer to gratify a wicked woman, but God permitted it, and His ways are just and true, and He says, "Be still and know that I am God." It was Herod's birthday, but it was a good day for John, too—his first day in heaven.

28. "And brought his head in a charger and gave it to the damsel, and the damsel gave it to her mother." What could she do with it? Did ever a daughter give such grewsome gift to her mother? Yet doubtless the mother was glad to have the assurance of her enemy's death. Satan was glad to have got so good a man off the earth, and no doubt John was glad to be at home and at rest, for he had finished his work which God had given him to do, and no power could touch him till he had finished it.

29. "And when his disciples heard of it they came and took up his corpse and laid it in a tomb." The body sleeps, but John was more alive than when in the body. He may have been one of those whose bodies rose after the resurrection of Christ. If not, his body will surely rise after the coming of Christ for His saints (I Thess. iv., 16-18), and he will have a place of honor awarded to him. In Math. xiv., 12, it is said that his disciples, after they buried his body, went and told Jesus. He can rest and comfort all who are in trouble, and He only can. Let all weary ones come to Him (Math. xi., 28).—Lesson Helper.

Sand Storm in Wyoming.

Manville, Wyoming, was struck by the worst sand storm ever known there. Sand filled the air so that for two hours buildings twenty feet distant could not be seen. Many buildings were unroofed and several completely demolished, and windmills were blown to pieces. Drifts of sand six inches deep were left in some buildings.

THE LABOR WORLD.

A UNION of porters is being organized in Brooklyn.

THE Singer Sewing Machine Works at Elizabethport, N. J., have suspended work for a month, the longest period since 1873.

PRESIDENT DE ARMIT has declared at Pittsburg that there would be bloodshed and anarchy if the miners' wage difficulty was not settled.

PITTSBURG railroad coal operators declare they will not recede from their determination to pay only fifty-five cents a ton for mining.

THE American Federation of Labor, in session at Denver, after a struggle for two days, finally rejected the Socialistic plank of the platform.

A HANDSOME building has been erected at Dunkirk, France, for the use of British seamen, 20,000 of whom are discharged there every year.

THE International Furniture Workers' Union has issued charters to a varnishers' union in Baltimore and to the mattress makers in Boston.

THE Scotch miners have gone to work at the same wages after a strike of seventeen weeks, during which their loss of pay foots up $6,900,000.

LORD SALISBURY has written denying the report that he had said trade unionists were brigands with whom no honest man would have anything to do.

THERE is rejoicing at Gloucester, N. J., over the announcement that the cotton mills there, which have been closed for several months, will shortly resume.

RURAL labor in some regions is so cheap in winter that a farmer with a small crop of grain can have it flailed out cheaper than he can have it thrashed by steam.

THE most independent class of people in Oregon and Washington are the cooks and servant girls, who charge New York prices and can pick their own places because good servants are so few.

A PITTSBURG steel manufacturer is authority for the statement that the Japanese Government has placed a contract with the Carbon Steel Company, of Pittsburg, for light armor plate for torpedo boats.

AT its recent conference in London the Women's Trade Union Association decided to establish on non-political and non-sectarian lines a central council to undertake a systematic inquiry into the conditions of women's work and wages in the United Kingdom.

THE wage scale for 1895 for the Carnegie Steel Company's works at Homestead, Penn., makes a reduction so that the wages will average about $2.20 a day. The average day's wages before the strike of 1892 was $2.43; for 1893, $2.44; and for 1894, $2.24. The men say they will have to stand the reduction. The company claims to have reduced rents and cost of fuel to compensate them.

A FRENCH railway station master has just officially complained that his duties "exceed the limits of human force." He is sixty-two years of age, and he has to do the whole work of the station—to deliver tickets, keep the books and papers, register the baggage, load and unload it, and at times he has to superintend the switching of freight cars, attend to the signals and keep the lights in trim.

JOHN MCBRIDE declares that the miners of the United States must take what can be obtained and wait in patience for an opening for a successful movement. "Our miners," he says, "are getting wages just above the starvation point and some are menaced by another reduction for which no one has expressed a desire." McBride suggests that perhaps the true solution of the miners' problem will be found in the extinction of coal districts like Massillon and enforced reduction of mining population, thereby insuring steady work and fair pay.

KILLED AT A CROSSING.

A Carriage Containing Five Persons Struck by an Express.

The south-bound express on the South Jersey Railroad crashed into a carriage containing five persons at half-past nine o'clock, p. m., at Vineland, N. J., killing three of them. The killed were: Mary Ann Jones, fourteen years old, of Richland, N. J.; Mrs. William D. Lewis, forty-five years old, of East Vineland; Jonathan Lewis, fourteen years old, son of Mrs. William D. Lewis.

In the carriage also were Mrs. David J. Jones, Jr., mother of Mary Ann, and Miss Mary Lewis, eighteen years old, daughter of Mrs. Lewis. They escaped unhurt.

The party had attended services at the Congregational Church, in Richland. The crossing at this point is very dangerous owing to a sharp curve of the railroad just before reaching the wagon road. The rumbling of the carriage over the frozen ground and the noise of the wind drowned the sound of an approaching train, and the party was not aware of the nearness of the locomotive until the wheels of the carriage were on the railroad track. At this instant the horse became frightened and balked.

As the glare of the locomotive headlight flashed on the carriage Mrs. Jones, who was sitting on the front seat with Jonathan Lewis, screamed and sprang forward to the ground. At the same moment Miss Lewis, who had been on the back seat, jumped backward through the carriage curtain and landed in a place of safety. The others were instantly killed.

The bodies of Mrs. Lewis and her son were hurled nearly a hundred feet, landing on opposite sides of the track. The Jones girl was caught on the front of the engine and carried about 1500 feet. The body of the boy was badly mutilated.

Both Mr. Lewis and Mr. Jones are prosperous farmers, well known in the vicinity of their homes, and all day neighbors visited the houses trying to comfort the bereaved families. Jonathan was Mr. Lewis's only son. There are seven other children, the youngest almost a baby, and the family had been planning for a merry Christmas.

SEVERAL districts in Ireland have requested the Government to send some unbiased person to investigate the distress arising from the failure of the potato crop. It is feared that destitution and disease will prevail unless employment is provided for those whose sole support was the potato.

J. F. FRAMPTON, aged about thirty, of Sacetts, Elk County, foreman of the Michael Fitzgerald oil lease, died at Kane, Penn., in the dental office of Dr. Parker, from the effects of chloroform, administered while he was having his teeth extracted.

PROFESSOR J. B. GRAY, principal of the public school at Picton, Texas, and Wilmar Randolph, a pupil, fatally stabbed each other in the schoolroom, as the result of an attempt on the part of the principal to discipline the boy with a lash.

SUPERINTENDENT BYRNES issued an order prohibiting the police of New York City from riding free on elevated or street cars. They are forbidden to accept any free transportation or franking privileges.

The Green Christmas Talk.

New York Times.

The year's Christmas was no greener than usual. In 20 years there have been only nine Christmases with freezing weather. Last year it was an early autumn day, so far as the weather was concerned, and men walked abroad to recreate themselves without their their overcoats. The mid-afternoon temperature was 61 degrees and the average for the day was 51½. The year before we had enjoyed an old-fashioned Christmas, for on Sunday, the 25th, the thermometer stood at 25, while on Monday, the day we celebrated, the temperature was 16⅛, which ought to have been quite cold enough to suit our forefathers' ideas of seasonableness. But in 1891 the Christmas temperature was 45½; in 1889, 53⅜; in 1888, 43, and the only Christmas weather in 20 years to compare in coldness with that of year before last was in 1878, when the average of the day was 17¾. While with a little ciphering one may determine the average temperature for the 20 years to be just about 32 degrees, yet there are grown men and women to whom the Christmas of tradition, with plenty of snow for the sled of Santa Claus and plenty of ice for the skaters, has been so rare as to almost seem a fancy of the poets and romancers.

The Old Game, With Variations.

Some time ago a stranger dressed as a minister drove up to the home of a farmer near Cherrytree, Venago county, and asked if there was a hotel in the neighborhood. He was told that there was none, but was invited to stop for the night at the farmer's house. A little later in the evening a man and a woman came up in a buggy, and the man said that they wanted to find a preacher at Dempseytown to marry them. The farmer told him there was a clergyman in his house, and that they need not go any farther. The marriage took place in the farmer's home. A marriage certificate was made out and the farmer signed it as a witness. A few days ago he was notified by a Titusville Bank that his note for $300 was due, and when he investigated the matter found that the supposed marriage certificate was the note in question, and that he was the victim of a clever swindle.

Little Things of Life.

Why is it that we so easily forget that the little things in life are what make it easy or hard? A few pleasant words, a warm hand clasp, a cordial letter, are simple things, but they are mighty in their influence on the lives of those about us, adding a ray of hope to many disconsolate hearts, giving a bit of courage to disappointed weary ones and helping to make our lives sweeter at the same time. Few people realize how much the little attentions of everyday life mean to their associates in the home, the church, the business place. It is generally a lack of consideration which makes one forget the tiny pleasantries, but lack of consideration is really one form of selfishness, and selfishness is not considerd a desirable quality. Remember that the little things in life, either good or bad, count for more with those we love than we ever know, and we should be watchful of our actions and our words.

Does Electricity Kill?

Ever since the adoption of the electrical execution act by the State of New York, the Westinghouse people, whose dynamos are used, have declared that eletricity was not the cause of death, but that death resulted from the holding of an autopsy after the body had been taken from the electric chair. No less an authority than Nicola Testa, the famous electrician, contended that he could bring back the life of a man killed in an electric chair, providing the attempt was made immediately after the execution. George Westinghouse has already asserted that electrical death was a sham, and that a New York commission, headed by Eldridge T. Gerry, had added the autopsy clause to the law so as to make it certain that the man was dead. Within the last few weeks the agitation of the subject has again become prominent and an appeal is to be made to Governor Flower to allow the next man committed to death as a sudject to be experienced on. The Governor says he will grant permission to do this. The attmpt if made, will undoubtedly create great excitement and intense interest in the scientific world

Some Inventions of Women.

It is rather interesting to know, in view of the fact that one of the chief reasons advanced for the disfranchisement of women is their incapacity. The spherical shape of the bullet is the result of a woman's experiments. And though women have not much of a reputation for success in inventing, some of the most important and useful inventions have been made by them. Catharine Littlefield Greene, widow of General Greene, of revolutionary memory, perfected the cotton gin after Eli Whitney, who happened to be boarding with her and who made the original design, had given it up as a bad job. The light and convenient paper pail was invented by a Chicago woman and the invaluable gimlet-pointed screw was the idea of a little girl. An improved wood carving machine, a furnace for smelting ore, a chain elevator, a deep sea telescope, a screw crank for weigher, a spark arrester for locomotives and a signal rocket used in the navy have all been invented by women. The device in use on the New York Elevated road for deading the noise of trains, and which Edison was asked to take into consideration, was made by a woman.

A Little Too Late.

Miss Fadd—The meanness of some people is past comprehension.

Mrs. Fadd—What has gone wrong, my love?

Miss Fadd—Last week I was elected an active member of the Young Ladies' Philanthropy club, and I began my ministrations by taking a basket of cold victuals to a poor woman whose name was down on the books. Well, when I got there, I found that some meddlesome busybody had been there two weeks ago and given her work, and I had to carry all that stuff back.—New York Weekly.

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Specimen Cases.

S.H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in health and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

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